The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 350. MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

WHO GAVE THE CASH?

Question Whether St. Louis or Ohio Holds the Purse.

PLAYING A DEEP GAME.

McKinley Forces Making an Aggressive Campaign.

PLANS FOR THE CONVENTION

Detailed Statement of the Capacity of the Hotels.

WHERE DELEGATIONS WILL STOP.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Did St. Louis contribute the big pile of money necessary to wipe out the old debts of the Republican National committee, and the additional sum required to clinch the next Presidential nomination, all by its own self? Or did Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, the chief lieutenant of William J. McKinley, with other men who are interested in advancing the cause of the buckeye candidate, and with the aid furnished by the obstinacy of Sam Allerton of Chicago, combine to help this city in landing the prize?

This is something in political history that will probably remain a sealed chapter. Certain it is that if St. Louis business-men have hopes they are in the direction of an extreme conservatism that amounts frequently to a lack of public spirit, and they are not likely to come to the front in money matters unless there are big returns in sight.

It is a certainty that Mr. Hanna and his friends, having great interests that they believe will be benefited by high protection, are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet in any matter that will advance the McKinley cause. It is not impossible that the rumor which has circulated that they rallied to the support of St. Louis after finding the day was lost for Pittsburg is true.

Pittsburg, the center of great iron industries, would have been a model place for them to boom their candidate. Chicago, with broader views of public policy and dominated by men who have faced two defeats because of the ultra-tariff platforms on which those campaigns were fought, was not wanted.

If there was any bargain between St. Louis and the McKinleyites, however, it will never be disclosed, for St. Louis men are clannish and stand by one another, and the other fellows are not likely to go about with tomtoms proclaiming the deal, if there was one.

Statement from Washington.

In one of the morning papers here is this significant paragraph from the Washington correspondent:

"The chances of the Ohio protectionist have not been hurt, so his friends assert, by the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the convention. An analysis of the vote by States shows that McKinley's friends were chiefly instrumental in preventing either Chicago or San Francisco getting the prize. They wanted Pittsburg to get it, but as that was out of the question St. Louis was their second choice. From the start will come McKinley's greatest strength, and it is worthy of comment that so many of the committeemen from Southern States who came to Washington opposed to St. Louis yielded prejudice to campaign considerations and gracefully climbed into the band wagon. Cuney of Texas, the colored leader of the Black and Tan wing of the party in Texas, who opposes the domination of the Lily Whites, was one of the outspoken enemies of St. Louis at the outset, but he capitulated to the blandishments of St. Louis' hustling delegation and worked and voted for the winner.

"Gov. McKinley is not handicapped by historical precedent, as are Reed and Morton, and his campaign to secure from the South a solid delegation is going forward briskly. In each of the Southern States, whose delegations are chiefly made up of colored men, Hanna and Hanna, the Ohio politicians who have undertaken to put McKinley in the Presidential chair, have at this time a thorough organization for the sole purpose of keeping intact each delegation from the South and preventing any inroads by Reed, Morton, Allison, or the other Presidential possibilities."

McKinley Boomers Active.

The correspondent has good powers of observation, for the signs of the activity of the McKinley boomers are cropping out in all sections of the South and Southwest, and the color to the deal alleged to have been made in locating the convention.

A year ago there was a lot of work done in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and all along the line among the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, while Gov. McKinley maintained a sort of headquarters at Hot Springs. Scarcely had the convention been called for June 16 next when there was a revival of this booming. Within the last month two McKinley clubs have been formed and galvanized into new life all through the South. The "push" is not confining its work to the territory east of the Mississippi, however. McKinley agents are at work in Kansas, where it is reported the Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State committee have been captured, and as an evidence of good faith they have furnished to W. H. Tam of Columbus, O., a list of 100 active Republicans in each county in that State.

As a consequence, Hahn has flooded Kansas with personal appeals for the support of his candidate. In Texas, it is said, the same tactics are in operation, and no doubt they are in other sections. Everything goes to show the McKinley men are well satisfied of St. Louis, and that they will round up a Northern contingent here and make the most of the advantage of locality. If possible they will corner the hotels, and it is said they will fill the town with shouters.

As to Packing the Hall.

Talk about packing the convention hall is an old army game that has been worked every way back from the days of the nomination.

In the Hanna-St. Louis deal was really there would be fair to presume that this point was not overlooked. And when the contract as at first entered into between Mr. Richard Kerens and Mr. Cornelius Bliss is examined, there is apparently evidence that a mighty good bargain was made by the city. The St. Louis committee was to get the disposal of 5,000 tickets in a hall that will comfortably seat 10,000 and which 12,000 can be packed. But the local committee "gigged back" on this arrangement. It canceled the Bliss-Kerens contract, and appropriated 4,000 tickets to itself. Moreover 500 of these are reserved for Grand Army boys and 500 for visiting guests, and the distribution remains practically in the hands of the local committee. Furthermore, it has been provided that the hall shall be decorated with the picture or the name of no living Republican, or with any one nominated to advance the cause of a presidential candidate.

Committee Wants Fair Play.

The local committee wants fair play and for all in the eleventh nomination of the Republican party, which promises to be the hottest—in

(Continued on third page.)

GREEN EYES LOOK AT CHICAGO.

New York Sees a Deep, Dark Plot in the Cotton States Exposition.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—New York has again caught Chicago red-handed in a heinous plot. This time it is immeasurably worse than capturing a political convention or even a World's Fair. It is even more terrible than a scheme to have the international yacht races sailed on Lake Michigan, off the Illinois Central tracks. Certain much seared New-Yorkers are openly charging Chicago with an attempt to stir up sectional strife.

It is claimed by these certain far-seeing New-Yorkers that enterprising businessmen of Chicago have long been watching the sunny South with sheep's eyes. Realizing that Chicago is the "natural and logical distributing center for $275,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually" these enterprising men are about to woo the allegiance of the South from New York as its distributing market by flattering its vanity with a reproduction of the Cotton States Exposition now being held in Atlanta at Chicago in 1896. It is said further Chicago has sent silver-tongued emissaries through the South, who are already winning converts to the scheme on false statements. In short, Chicago is now busily engaged selling the new South a gold brick stuffed with cotton, served on a plate of silver promises.

The World today sounded the alarm and started in on a missionary labor of love to put the South on its guard. It says it hears a stentorian voice calling "Chicago first, last, and all the time." It says far-sighted Chicago sees its chance to grasp a great financial opportunity and it promises to bring to the South "an ally whose utmost energies will be put forth in the cause of Southern development and commercial regeneration."

The World's prophetic ear hears other strange things. It hears Chicago saying, above the din of its streets, "New England and New York welcome the South as a customer, dread her as a competitor, and they will impede her as much as possible in her struggle to develop her manufactories The self-interest of the East is against the South, the self-interest of the West is for her. The Western alliance is the South's true policy."

The World further says: "The cry of Chicago is that national conditions suggest the propriety of their city being made the leading municipality of the United States, since the center of population is situated only 250 miles due south of its city limits." Chicago, it claims, has assisted mightily in building up the trade of the South, and now Chicago claims as a modest boon an immense trade in exchange.

The alarm tocsin was sounded in a number of Fifth avenue homes today. Staid millionaires were aroused from their drowsy naps in front of their grate fires with the report of Chicago's attempt to stir up sectional strife. It was as if Sumter had been fired upon again. These men, who are claimed to represent wealth, intelligence, and conservatism, pronounced the idea foolish, illogical, illconsidered, and irrational. Then they began to wonder if Chicago was really out for the cotton trade after all. They will lie low and wait. They will satisfy themselves that Chicago is really going to have a cotton fair. Then they will get out their lutes and sweet singers, not to gain anything from the South that they have not got already, but merely to protect what they have.

OBJECTS TO THE DIPHTHERIA SIGN.

Mrs. Herwitz Says Her Child Has No Symptoms of the Disease.

Mrs. Ike Horwitz, No. 557 South Canal street, thinks she has cause for complaint against the authorities in charge of the free dispensary at Judd and Clinton streets. The cause is the placing of a diphtheria sign on her house because of the sickness of her child, when, as she alleges and Dr. S. Stolnitski asserts, the child was not afflicted with the disease.

Mrs. Horwitz says her child, 7 months old, was taken ill Wednesday, and a man at the dispensary prescribed for it, signing the name of Dr. Engelman. The child did not improve. Friday two men, claiming to be and showing the badges of health officers, wanted to treat the child with anti-toxin, but she and her husband refused.

On Saturday morning a man put up the diphtheria sign. She went to the dispensary and asked its removal, but the only answer she received, she says, was a laugh. She then went to the Maxwell Street Station and asked that a policeman take the card away, but she was ordered to return, she says, on pain of being arrested for leaving her house where it was suspected there was a case of diphtheria.

Yesterday morning Dr. Stolnitski was called in and found the child was not suffering from diphtheria symptoms, he says, but to make sure called in another physician. Both agreed that there were no signs of diphtheria.

The sign still remains on the door, however, and the family is shut off from the rest of the world. Today application will be made to have the sign removed or the case again examined by health officials.

HOT WORDS FOR ALTGELD

SCATHING DENUNCIATION BY THE REV. JOHNSTON MYERS.

In His Sermon at Plymouth Church He Gives Thanks the Governor's Official Days Are Numbered—Hopes with Them the "Carnival of Crime" May Cease—Deplores the Pardoning Power in Present Hands—Anarchists and "Thieves in Office."

"We may thank God, as those who love our city, Gov. Altgeld's days in office are numbered, and with them the carnival of crime may cease."

This was said last night by the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church in his sermon on "The Governor's Pardon." The meeting was held in Plymouth church, and the texts used by Dr. Myers were:

"My punishment is greater than I can bear."

"Who shall deliver one from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ."

Dr. Myers said:

"Chicago has more than its share of criminals. An Eastern paper, commenting on the life in our city, called it 'The Paradise of Criminals,' and lays the blame justly upon our anarchistic Governor. The criminal classes feel they have in him a friend and protector. They think, if they commit crime, there is a probability—at least, a possibility—they will escape punishment. That, though some upright Judge sentence them, they will likely obtain a pardon."

"Righteousness and justice are not associated with the name of our Governor in the minds of the people. The spirit of the man pervades his associates and their conduct, with his, gives the impression crime will be lightly dealt with.

Review of Altgeld.

"And criminals take courage when they remember the character of the man in the Governor's chair. At a recent meeting of degraded Anarchists his name was cheered as if to say 'he is our friend and ally.' At a meeting for the enforcement of the Sabbath laws some one asked if an appeal of some kind could not be made to the Governor, and the reply was made from the platform: 'The Governor has no interest in the enforcement of the laws.'

"Your homes and lives are threatened because of the weakness and stupidity and criminality of the man who by some means has succeeded in getting into the highest office in the State. But some one exclaims: 'He has little power more than that of pardoning.' And that is sufficient. He is the final resort and his character, as he has that power, makes every criminal commit his crime with hope.

"It is only when a just man and a fearless man holds that pardoning power evil men and women will be filled with fear instead of hope. It is not the number of the pardons which makes him an encouragement to all kinds of crime—it is the people whom he pardons.

"The leaders in crime and the lowest and meanest are set free with words of praise. The Anarchist, who of all despicable and desperate criminals is the worst, he pardons—the men who plotted and aided to murder our police officers. And every man who commits a less crime can reasonably say there will be hope for him if men like that are not alone set free, but receive words of praise as they go out to enter into the same kind of law-hating, law-breaking life.

Refers to Election Thugs.

"He pardons men who meanly and boldly in broad daylight knock down helpless women and deprive hundreds of citizens of their rights and brazenly acknowledge their guilt. They go to prison boasting they will be out again in a short time, and their boast is true. As a result these men are bold to commit the same or some other kind of crime.

"If it be in any sense true this is a paradise of criminals then the national reputation of our Governor for his anarchistic acts and speeches has had more to do with this state of things than any other one cause. They operate where there is least probability of punishment and most hope of pardon.

"There is no Governor whose character gives them more hope than ours. He excuses the Anarchist and political thug and denounces the Civic Federation. There isn't a thief or blackmailer in this city who does not rejoice in such a declaration and feel his interests are safe in the hands of such a man. They, too, denounce the Civic Federation. Every man who loves crime and misrule denounces it.

"He says to the thieves in office, 'You need not fear, for all efforts to discover or convict you will be opposed by the Governor.'

"He is very bold to declare what his opinion is, he says, and to do his duty, no matter whom it offends. Why isn't he as bold to do something to offend the lower elements of our society—his degraded political heelers? He is very willing to offend decent people, but refuses no requests, so far as is known, of law-breakers. We may thank God as those who love our city his days in office are numbered, and with them the carnival of crime may cease."

BARNEY BARNATO, KING OF THE KAFFIRS.

[Who Is Coming to Cripple Creek, Colo.]

HAVE NO USE FOR LEGAL LORE.

Aldermen Not Pleased with the Idea of Studying Law.

"Ah, w'at's dat ye'r given' me, now?" exclaimed Ald. Buck McCarthy when informed that he would either have to begin studying law or give up his job in the Council.

"That's right," said Ald. Bidwill. "We've all got to do the same thing."

Then the Stock-Yards statesman became interested and wanted to know "W'at kind of a gag are youse fellows trying to spring, anyhow?"

"Why," exclaimed Ald. Bigane, "Don't you remember the order introduced by Madden last Monday night instructing the Controller to furnish copies of the Illinois State statutes and the municipal code for each Alderman?"

"Yes, but w'at if he did?"

"Well, he expects us to study them and become familiar with the law."

"Turn the blooming Council into a night law school, eh! I guess we'll not do that yet awhile."

The Fourth-Warder's order is causing a great deal of humorous comment. "Just wait," observed an experienced practitioner, "until Buck McCarthy, and Paddy Gleason, and Johnny Brennan, and Frank Lawler, and 'Billy' Finkler, and Bob Mulcahy get so they can quote from the code, and there will be some fun. The thing I most fear is they may indulge in 'Chitty on Pleadings,' or throw Blackstone at the heads of their associates. If they do I will feel sorry for Ald. Mann and other lawyers in the Council."

It is intimated that the request for these books was made with a view to silencing Ald. Coughlin more than for any other reason. He has a habit every time Ald. Campbell, Lawler, Lammers, Utesch, and that class get up to talk and they say the law is so and so of asking them to produce it. Sometimes this is embarrassing to the speaker and generally knocks him off his pins. So it is thought that by placing a copy of the law in his hands he will have to advise himself or stop his questions.

Some of the Aldermen thing this order an extravagant expenditure of money. They doubt whether half a dozen members will ever take the trouble to look up a single thing in either the statute or code. Ald. Holman says he has no time to study law. Ald. O'Neill doesn't want the code to help him get a new street lamp or a sidewalk. Ald. Sayle thinks he can run his end of the Twenty-eighth Ward without a statute to read. Ald. Bidwill does not care whether the City Clerk supplies him with books or gives them to an outsider.

DR. HIRSCH REPROVES HIS PEOPLE.

Severely Rebukes Them for Conversing During Worship.

"Fearing I am interrupting the conversation now in progress in the temple, I will stop the service," remarked Dr. Emil G. Hirsch to his congregation at Sinai Temple yesterday morning.

The statement was abruptedly made in the middle of the opening services of the morning, and had an unmistakable note of rebuke for those for whom it was meant. Pausing just long enough for the congregation to feel the effect of the reproof, he continued: "When the conversation ceases I will proceed."

The conversation had ceased before the first sentence had been fully rounded. Those for whom the rebuke was intended heeded it, and many hung their heads.

Just before delivering his discourse on "Ancient and Modern Anti-Semites" Dr. Hirsch drew a letter from his pocket and remarked:

"I am requested to make an announcement this morning. The young men who are supposed to be members of this congregation, but, in reality, who have no claim upon this temple from the fact of attendance, never fail to come to me when they want anything. It seems they must learn everything about India howadays—but little about Judaism. Consequently there will be a lecture in the temple under the auspices of these young men next Wednesday night.

"The admission is not free. Free admission is not to their taste, this presumably being one of the reasons they keep away from the Sunday services. But they must have light on India.

"While I am making this announcement for Wednesday night I would like to call your attention to another good lecture for Wednesday night, to be delivered by a certain Dr. E. G. Hirsch at the Kenwood Institute on 'The History of Judaism,' upon which subject these young men do not apparently need light."

The young men feel Dr. Hirsch took an unfair advantage of them in making the announcement, and will get on their "hustling" shoes to fill the temple.

YOUNG WOMAN BRUTALLY ATTACKED

Deliberately Struck by a Discharged Employe of Her Father.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Dec. 15.—For several weeks Minnie Sparks has been in mortal fear of her life. She now lies in an unconscious condition with her skull fractured, the result of a terrific blow from Harry Sweetman, who was discharged from her father's employ some time ago.

Last week he secured entrance to the house and fired two pistol shots at the girl. Both bullets failed to hit the mark. She kept silence, and the police did not hear of it until her bruised body was found this afternoon.

About 3 o'clock Sweetman caught Miss Sparks just as she was stepping from the house. He struck her a terrible blow upon the head, which knocked her senseless and fractured her skull. Then he gagged her with rags and tied her feet together, drawing the cords tight and cutting into the flesh. Sweetman got another rope and looped it around the girl's neck, evidently with the intention of strangling her. However, some noise frightened him, and he dragged her body to the woodshed, threw it in, and escaped.

Five minutes later the body was discovered and the search began. He may be lynched if caught.

CHARGED WITH HEAVY STEALING.

Carlos Cardose Ramos Wanted on Complaint of Chilean Minister.

Central Station officials are in receipt of a circular from Mayor Moore of the Metropolitan police at Washington, D. C., requesting the arrest of Carlos Cardose Ramos, who is wanted on a charge of stealing $6,000 worth of jewelry from the Chilean Minister.

The theft was committed eight months ago. Two men are now held in Washington for complicity, and, it appears, have divulged the name of the man who made away with the booty.

One of the stolen ornaments is a necklace containing ninety pearls and ninety diamonds. A breastpin bears the inscription: "Esmail Amoretta."

Ramos speaks five languages, among them French, Spanish, and Portuguese. He is a German and has used the names of J. Brauer and Charles Steiner on various occasions.

DOZEN CHOIR GIRLS IN SURPLICES.

Voices of Young Women Heard in a Detroit Church.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. John McCarroll of Grace Episcopal Church today introduced his female surpliced choir to his congregation. There were twelve young women in all, in addition to the twenty boys and six men.

The ladies were all attired in black skirts with a white and black cape about their necks and mortar boards upon their heads. The skirts they were from their homes, but the rest of their choir attire was assumed in a church dressing-room.

The singing showed improvement and the congregation generally commended the innovation.

GIRLS SCARED BY A FIRE

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY HAS A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Explosion of a Lamp in a Room of a Girl Student Causes One Fire—Another Is Caused by a Mattress Being Thrown Against a Red-Hot Stove—Young Women Are at Supper When the Trouble Comes, but They Manage to Get to Safety.

Fire broke out last evening in the building occupied by the Morgan Park Training School for Women, a preparatory branch to the University of Chicago. The blaze was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The damage to the building was $6,000, and to its contents $3,000. The latter loss consisted chiefly of furniture, as the young women succeeded in saving most of their effects.

Fire broke out fifteen minutes later in the gymnasium, which stood 150 feet away. The second blaze was caused by some one who excitedly threw a rescued mattress against a red-hot stove in the gymnasium. The damage to this building was $1,000.

The building occupied by the training school is a three-story brick at One Hundred and Twelfth street and South Western avenue. It is owned by the Talcott estate and leased to the trustees of the University of Chicago.

The fire originated in a room on the third floor while the seventy-five or 100 young women were at supper. One of them had lighted her lamp before going to the meal down-stairs, and some time after it exploded, spreading its flame to the articles of furniture in the room and later bursting into a blaze of startling proportions.

It was not discovered until it had almost eaten through the roof, and then by outsiders. The pupils at supper did not notice the smell of smoke.

The alarm was spread among the citizens of the village and many willing hands were soon ready to assist in saving the contents of the building, while the fire department, such as it is, was quickly brought into play. The flames had soon burst through the roof and it was seen it would require more than the local fire department to get it under control.

A telephone message was sent to Chicago asking for reinforcements. Fire Marshal Kenyon responded, and taking Engine Company No. 73 of South Englewood, another from Auburn Park, and Truck Company No. 24 of Washington Heights hurried to the scene.

Their action was none to soon, for between the time in which the call was sent to Chicago and the response the second fire had broken out in the gymnasium.

How the Flames Spread.

The flames spread downward in the main building as well as upward. At the same time they burst forth on the roof. It was also seen by the firemen the second floor, too, would be a wreck, if not the first also.

When the first blaze was discovered there was an effort made to save as much of the furniture in the building as possible in addition to the effects of the pupils. It thus happened that the rescued property was piled up in great disorder on the outside. In the excitement some one threw a mattress against the stove in question and without noticing what he had done left it there to ignite and start the second blaze. It was not discovered until the next citizen who chanced to appear in the place with an armful of rescued books saw not only the original mattress in flames, but a pile of other household goods also on the point of destruction. He ran back to the main building and there spread the alarm among the frightened pupils and firemen.

Girls Rescue Their Chattels.

The blaze at first was not such as to prevent entrance to some of the floors, and for some minutes after it started a number of the girls invaded the place and carried out what small effects they could lay their hands on. Hair brushes, wash-basins, books, blankets and such were removed haphazard, while the men carled out the heavier property.

When the fire was finally out it was necessary to find places in the village for the girls to sleep.

The building, when the last bit of flame was extinguished, was almost a wreck. The walls were still standing, but from the second floor up the structure was completely gutted. The first floor was badly soaked with water, thus damaging much of the furniture, which was not rescued, but this part of the building still remained intact.

When the girls found the building was on fire they were badly frightened, but as they were in no danger they did not get into a panic. Instead they carried their goods out until the blaze grew too hot, and then they watched the gutting of the second and third floors and the destruction of the gymnasium.

SADIE BOYD CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Arrested on Complaint of Fellow-Clerk in Illinois Central Station.

Sadie Boyd, a clerk in the Twelfth street station of the Illinois Central railroad, was arrested last night on a charge of larceny by detectives of the Stanton Avenue Station. The complainant is Jennie Marr, a fellow clerk, who swore out a warrant before Justice Hall Saturday. Miss Marr lost two silk waists and a gold belt.

NO HOPE FOR CAPT. BASSETT.

Slight Rally for the Better, but Only a Temporary Change.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—A slight rally in the condition of Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable Senate doorkeeper, occurred this afternoon. The physician, however, holds out no hope.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, preceded by local showers.
Sun rises at 7:12½; sets at 4:20.
New moon 12:30 a. m. Dec. 17.

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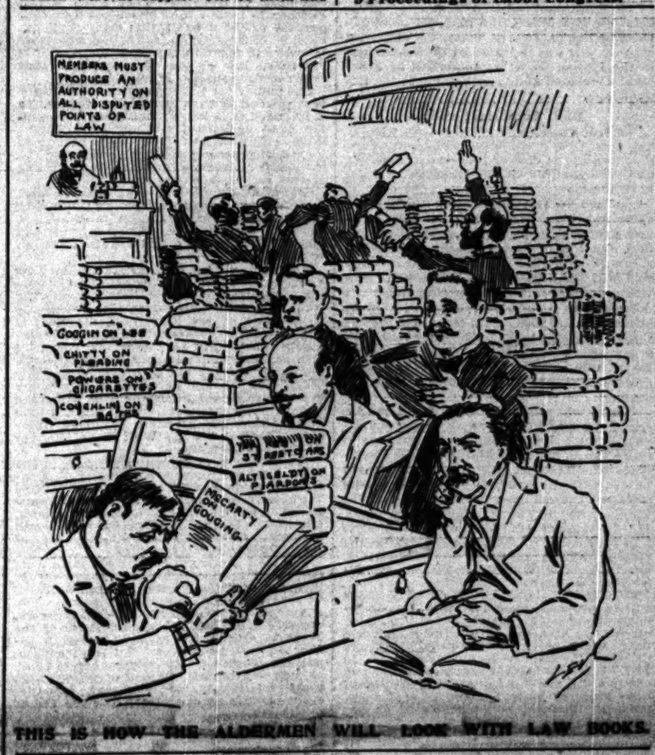


THIS IS HOW THE ALDERMEN WILL LOOK WITH LAW BOOKS.

TO BLOW UP THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Infernal Machine Found on His Doorstep in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—An alleged infernal machine was found on the doorsteps of the Spanish Minister's house early this morning.

One of the servants saw the machine with a lighted fuse attached. He ran back into the house and told Mme. Dupuy de Lome, who went out and extinguished the burning fuse.

The machine was taken away by the police and will be examined. The device is said to have been a good-sized box, filled with a granulated substance.

APPETITE FOR GORE IS ABATING.

Boatner-Hearsey Duel May Not Come to a Rehearsal.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—For two days Congressman C. J. Boatner has been in the city awaiting the call to the field of honor. Many friends have called his attention to the consequences of such a step, but he insisted upon sending a challenge to Maj. H. J. Hearsey by his seconds, Col. A. W. Crandell, President of the Great Southern Telephone company, and D. L. McLain, a prominent capitalist of Monroe.

Maj. Hearsey placed the matter in the hands of Col. E. H. Lombard of the Citizens' Bank and A. J. C. Aby, his assistant editor.

The principals for a long time refused to yield a point, but so much pressure has been brought to bear that tonight the seconds announce that the differences are in a fair way to be amicably adjusted. Detectives are watching the principals, and some think the announcement is intended to throw the watchers off their guard.

HIS NECK IS BROKEN BY THE FALL.

George P. Kehoe Tumbles Backwards Down a Flight of Stairs.

George P. Kehoe, a carpenter, living at No. 5615 Jefferson avenue, returned home in an intoxicated condition, it is said, at 8 o'clock last night, and in trying to ascend the stairs to the second flat, where he lived, fell backwards and broke his neck.

Dr. Emmons, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue, was called, but the man was beyond help. He was 48 years old, and leaves a widow and six children.

The body was taken to Rolston's morgue, where an inquest will be held this morning.

HOLD SERVICES IN NEW QUARTERS.

Kenwood Swedenborgians Move to Berkeley Avenue and Forty-second.

The Kenwood Swedenborgian congregation held services for the first time yesterday morning in its new place of worship at Berkeley avenue and Forty-second street. The building has been leased by the society for a year and a half, or until it can erect a church of its own. The morning service consisted of the regular ritual, prayer, and a sermon by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor of the church. The subject of the sermon was: "The Spiritual World—What?"

IS SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Gallant Jurymen Decide the Case in Favor of Mrs. Simmons.

Nevada, Mo., Dec. 15.—In the suit of E. W. Clark against Mrs. Caroline Simmons for $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, the jury was out fifteen minutes and returned a verdict for the defendant. It was the first suit of the kind ever begun in Vernon County.

HE ACCEPTS A CABINET SEAT.

Col. Prior of British Columbia to Be Controller of Customs.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Col. Prior of British Columbia has accepted the portfolio of Controller of Customs, with a seat in the Cabinet.

GOLD KING TO COME.

Barney Barnato Will Go to Cripple Creek.

CHICAGO TO BE VISITED.

Rothschild's Colorado Representative Is with Him.

MILLIONS MAY BE INVESTED.

Best of the Properties Are Not on the Market.

TO LOOK INTO AMERICAN MINES.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A cablegram has been received by L. D. Roudebush saying Barney Barnato, the Kaffir King, would leave London for Cripple Creek in a few days. He will be accompanied by Sam Newhouse, the Colorado agent of the Rothschilds.

Barney Barnato went out to the diamond diggings in Kimberly, South Africa, as a contortionist, and the only way he could attract public attention was by juggling with fans and things on the sidewalk and by proving himself an india rubber man of no mean ability.

But Barney Barnato's coming on to Cripple Creek as a plurimi-millionaire, with the representative of the Rothschilds as a client, is another sort of expedition. If he wishes to escape public observation he will have to disguise himself as the "Man with the Iron Mask" or provide himself with a padded cell hermetically sealed.

Now He Plays the Ring.

It is of record that Barney played "Hamlet" in a tent on the spot where Kimberly now stands. He can play the "King" now with every assurance of success, and where Barney goes the "ghost" walks. He isn't soliloquizing about "To be or not to be" to any extent these days. It's the men with the mines. If he says "be" as many new mines will spring into existence in Colorado as have lifted themselves out of the sandy soil of Kaffirland.

It is known that the foundation of the wealth of this modern Plutus Crœsus, Midas and Crassus in one, was laid by adriot speculation. He began by investing the receipts from his ham-fat acting before miners who didn't know any better in uncut diamonds. When he finished with diamonds he was buying stocks that had no particular value to any one but the man he persuaded to purchase them from him afterward. That sort of thing is as far away as the indiarubber Hamlet of pre-Kimberly days. Mr. Barnato would no more turn a trick of that kind today than he intends contorting in State street for the benefit of a passing sandwich man when he reaches Chicago.

For the "King of the Kaffirs," it is understood here, will visit the metropolis of the West on his way to the mines. His stay in Chicago will not necessarily be brief, either. Chicago is the natural point for the handling of Cripple Creek stocks, and he will make his arrangements for something of the sort, probably after he has cast his opulent eye over the new Coloradoan Eldorado.

Miners Are Excited.

The news of the coming of the representatives of the riches of the world spread all over Cripple Creek tonight. Every man with a hole in the ground took a deep breath when he heard of it and did some thinking.

It is safe to say that if Mr. Barnato desires to buy any mines here at the sellers' figure he can have a great deal of real estate of many kinds almost as soon as he arrives. It is not the habit of the richest individual in the world to waste any money on anything but white silk socks, the Cripple Creekers are creditably informed, and these they will probably pardon on tenderfeet grounds. But if Barney wishes to lay Kaffir hands on the really good things he will have to pay the sellers' price or he will not get them.

The big-paying mines in Cripple Creek are not for sale. The men over in Colorado Springs who own the shafts from which the golden dirt comes rolling every day prefer to keep their investments where they are. They made their money in this or that mine and they have an honest affection for it. Besides, though they aren't African mining kings by a great deal, they don't know any place to put their money to as good advantage if they do sell.

Several Londoners in It.

In a letter recently received from Mr. Newhouse it was said he had interested several Londoners in Colorado mines, principally those of Cripple Creek, and at a dinner given by Baron Rothschild a company had been organized for the purpose of investing over here. The next day the full capitalization, $2,500,000, was paid in, and Mr. Newhouse was instructed to use his own judgment in placing it.

Samuel Newhouse is a comparatively young man, who appeared in Leadville in 1879, and became the manager of a local freighting and transfer company. He became interested in mines as a promoter, and was so successful as to attract the attention of New York capitalists, finally coming under the notice of the Rothschilds, who employed him. He spends one-half his time abroad, and only recently was one of a dining party presided over by the Prince of Wales.

The meeting of men interested in the mining exchange held on Saturday was to promote the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board and not the Chicago Mining Exchange. The former was recently organized by John Mayo Palmer and expects to incorporate within a week. Ores will be handled as well as stock, the promoters say.

SHAMPOOING AS A MEANS OF GRACE.

Michigan Preacher Fills His Church with Barbers and Tools.

St. Louis, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Rev. M. H. Ford, pastor of the Methodist church here, tonight preached a sermon especially to barbers. Many of them were present.

The feature of the evening was the decoration of the church, about the walls of which all kinds of tonsorial articles had been neatly arranged. Razors, scissors, hair dye, brilliantine, bay rum, towels, cups, soaps, strops, bottles, mirrors, and washes were arranged about, while in the pulpit a big barber's chair served for the pastor's seat.

The sermon was replete with barbers' terms, and the preacher drew lessons in his from the various articles on view. In the past Mr. Ford has preached to firemen, G. A. R. veterans, and blacksmiths, with his church appropriately decorated on each occasion.

T. B. GARRISON LOSES A DIAMOND.

Stranger from British Columbia Takes the Theft Philosophically.

T. B. Garrison of Rossland, B. C., went to see the World's Fair grounds yesterday and paid $150 for his pleasure. A clever thief stole his diamond scarf pin as he alighted from a Wabash avenue car at Monroe street. Mr. Garrison reported the loss to the police. "The diamond was a present to me," he said. "I shall buy another immediately, as soon as the one I lost as possible, as I can describe the friend who presented it to me."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

REPUBLICAN PLAN TO RELIEVE THE DEPLETED TREASURY.

Leading Congressman Discloses the Measures to Be Adopted—Allison Notes to Take Off the Present Strain Caused by Gold Exports—Increase in the Wool and Woolen Schedule to Provide the Necessary Augmentation of Governmental Income.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Although both Houses of Congress are engaged in the work of reorganization of committees preparatory to future legislation, the time has not been lost, for the Republican leaders in House and Senate have improved the time by exchanging ideas on the financial recommendations of the President's message. As a result of these informal conferences the plan of action has been outlined, and several Senators and Representatives, who will command the attention of the party and of the country, are about ready to suggest plans for the immediate and future relief of the Treasury.

For a day or two there have been in the air suggestions that the Republicans were fully prepared to meet the issue made by the President, and were only waiting for Secretary Carlisle's report to demonstrate to the country that adequate remedies would be submitted at an early date for the approval or disapproval of the President. Until tonight it seemed impossible to find out just what the Republican plans involved.

This evening, however, one of the well-known party leaders talked freely of the financial situation, his name being withheld only because he has no authority to speak for his colleagues. It is sufficient to say that he is a prominent Republican, having the confidence of the party in both Houses of Congress, fully informed as to the sentiment of the leaders, and at the same time a recognized authority on matters of finance.

Waiting for Carlisle.

"In the first place," said he, "the situation must be thoroughly understood, and for that purpose we must have Secretary Carlisle's report before us. As soon as that document is printed, unless it contains facts and figures of which we are not now advised, it will be necessary to meet the issue suggested by President Cleveland. Most of the Republican leaders are agreed that the country should be made to understand the conditions in Congress. We have a large majority in the House, a bare plurality in the Senate, and a Democratic President. Our aim will be, therefore, to show the country just what we can and just what we cannot do. We shall make an effort to pass such legislation as we think would meet the situation."

"What form will this legislation take?"

"It is more than probable that the wool and woolen schedules will be selected for a test. A duty on wool would produce comparatively little revenue, but an increase in the tariff on woolens would produce considerably more, though not enough to meet the deficit in the revenues. An attempted revision of the wool and woolen schedules would be beaten in the Senate. As we have not a majority and cannot force through a measure by Republican votes, such free-traders as Mills and Vest would be certainly able to prevent action. Believing as we do that more revenue is necessary as the simplest, plainest, and most feasible plan would be to make a horizontal increase of, say, 20 per cent on the Wilson-Gorman bill. That would be purely a revenue measure, and if the sugar schedule were omitted from the increase, and no attempt were made to revive the McKinley schedules by name, the measure might pass. If so, I do not see how the President would veto it consistently. If he did, the responsibility would be his, not ours."

Would Take Time.

"But all this would take time."

"That is just the point. No increase of the revenue by tariff or internal taxes can be agreed upon by this Congress, and particularly by the Senate, except as the result of a long and uncertain fight, the end of which would be months in the future. Meanwhile the President is appealing for speedy relief for the Treasury, and the country has a right to expect it of us. There are, therefore, two questions to be considered. We must show the country that we are anxious to furnish permanent remedies for the present financial difficulties so far as we have the power.

"Secondly, and this is more important, we must offer such relief as can be applied at once to stop the drain of gold, at least temporarily, or until the power is given us to correct the evil entirely. It is important to us politically to show that our hands are tied in respect of permanent remedies; but the same thing does not apply to measures which can and should be considered at once. The gold reserve is now down to $75,000,000, and engagements have been made which will bring it down to $70,000,000 within a few days. The issue of bonds cannot now be avoided. We can and should stop the drain of gold at once and break the endless chain of which the President complains."

In a Few Days.

"How do you propose to do that?"

"The first step will be taken within a few days, for I am informed that Senator Allison is now preparing a simple bill which he will introduce in the Senate, providing for the issuance of short time, low rate notes to provide for the excess of expenditures over receipts. If we cannot provide revenue the Allison notes will be the next best thing. They would perform all the functions of revenue for the time being, and possess the merit of ceasing the minute the receipts equaled the expenditures. Senator Allison's plan is to provide for the issuance by the Secretary of the Treasury of certificates running one, two, or three years, and bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest. These notes are to be used exclusively to provide for the excess of expenditures over receipts, so that the gold coin received from time to time by the sale of bonds or otherwise shall not be diverted to pay expenses. These Allison notes, as I have explained, would be issued only when the expenditures were in excess of the receipts and hence would simply balance the two items. They would be immediately popular with the people, and there is nothing to keep them from being in low denominations so as to have all the good effect of a popular loan. They would be paid in greenbacks, and hence would not arouse any antagonism or precipitate the coinage question.

"The greenbacks received for these notes would be immediately paid out for current expenses, so there would be no contraction in that direction. No reform in our financial system is possible without more revenue. That is the foundation stone. Until we can supply more revenue these Allison notes would be the only possible substitute."

Bill Will Pass.

"Would it be possible to pass the bill which Senator Allison is to offer?"

"I do not think there is any question of it. At the last session of Congress an amendment was made to the sundry civil bill providing for these very notes. It was not passed then because we could not get Secretary Carlisle to say he wanted them, although the necessity was as evident then as now. The amendment was approved by every member of the Appropriations committee, including Senators Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, and Brice, Democrats, and Allison, Hale, Cullom, and Teller, Republicans. This shows that it was not a party measure, and the acquiescence of Teller, Cockrell, and Blackburn, pronounced silver men, proves that the Allison notes, being specifically payable in "lawful money" and being sold for greenbacks, would not provoke a discussion of the coinage question. In the House last winter Mr. Reed made a proposition to the Democrats to authorize these notes, so it may be taken for granted he did and will approve them."

"Having disposed of the revenue, what will you do to protect the gold reserve?"

"That will take care of itself largely but at the same time we are prepared to protect it completely. In the first place, we propose to amend the existing law so as to make the reserve applicable only to the purposes for which it was intended. In other words, if greenbacks are received for gold they should be held in the reserve and not paid out for current expenses. If we provide for the excess of expenditures by the Allison exchequer notes the greenbacks redeemed in gold would remain in the reserve because there would be no way of paying them out. Nevertheless, it would be wise to amend the existing law, which makes it mandatory to put them in circulation again, and specific provision will have to be made to keep the reserve intact, so that it would consist of gold and greenbacks which had been redeemed in gold."

At the Danger Point.

"How will you provide gold when the stock in the reserve falls to the danger point?"

"That is another part of the plan which has been informally agreed upon. We purpose authorizing the issue of long time 3 per cent coin bonds, with the express intention of securing gold to strengthen the reserve, and for no other purpose. You see the steps in the proposition. We provide for the expense by the Allison notes, break the endless chain by retaining the greenbacks redeemed in gold, keep the reserve intact, and provide means to secure gold whenever necessary. If the greenbacks redeemed in gold are not put in circulation bankers and capitalists would soon see the point and would be paying gold for greenbacks as soon as they saw that securing gold with greenbacks locked up the latter. However, until that certain financial lesson was learned there might be a temporary contraction of the currency, due to the locking up of greenbacks and the export of the gold received for them. To avoid this we propose to go still further.

"We are ready and willing to pass a bill, as suggested by the President, allowing national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited, and reducing the tax on such circulation to the minimum required to pay the expenses, which is about one-fourth of 1 per cent. Then if bankers and capitalists persisted in withdrawing gold and locking up greenbacks, which I do not think they would do long, the deficiency in the circulation could be at once supplied by the additional national bank notes. This measure to increase the national bank circulation has passed the Senate once or twice already, but was defeated by the Democrats in the House. It is recommended by President Cleveland and is acceptable to the Republicans.

Has Been Indorsed.

"This, then, is our scheme, which, while it has been submitted to no caucus, has been indorsed by the leading financial authorities on the Republican side as an entirety, if not in its details.

"Let me recapitulate. Issue the Allison notes to provide for the excess of expenditures over revenue; keep the gold reserve intact, and hold to the greenbacks redeemed in gold until there is a demand for them, when gold will come back of its own accord; provide for 3 per cent bonds to secure gold when necessary to protect the reserve, and for no other purpose; make it an object for the national banks to issue notes to prevent even a temporary contraction of the currency. Do all this and you have protected the gold reserve and broken the so-called endless chain.

"Then, when the time comes, you can increase the revenue in any way that seems advisable, and if it should be thought best to retire the greenbacks and the silver certificates which depend on them that also could be done. The retirement of the greenbacks under any circumstances would have to be gradual, and it would take years to break Mr. Cleveland's endless chain in this way. The production of adequate revenue in the present divided condition of the Senate is nearly if not quite impossible. At any rate it cannot be done for a long time.

"The remedies I have outlined, all of which will be proposed sooner or later, can be applied at once. If applied they will not only relieve the present administration, but will prove a source of inestimable advantage to us when the Republicans assume control in 1897. I am not authorized to speak for any one in Congress, but I know that the plans I have outlined contain about all of the Republican financial policy indicated so far, and I am assured that they will be satisfactory to the commercial and financial world if the President meets us halfway and accepts the aid extended him."

COMING WEEK IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Speaker Reed's Committee Appointments the Important Thing.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Nothing may be done in the House before the holiday adjournment except listen to Speaker Reed's committee appointments at the end of the week and fight over the projected division of the Committee on Elections.

There are twenty-nine contested cases. The Democrats will oppose the division on the ground it will throw out their men the sooner.

If the Venezuela correspondence is not sent to the House it may be called for by resolution. Secretary Carlisle's report also may be received and made the subject of debate.

Speeches are promised in the Senate during the week on various topics now before that body. Senator Hill probably will talk on the Monroe doctrine, Senator White on the Senate rules, and Senator Stewart on his resolution regarding the effect of the rate of exchange on agriculture and manufactures as between gold standard and silver standard countries.

There also is probability of some speeches on Senator Peffer's bill regarding Senatorial funerals. This is the only bill of general importance which has been reported from committee.

It is possible that the reorganization question may come up during the latter part of the week, but the best opinion is that the reorganization will not be perfected before the holidays. The adjournment for Christmas is expected to take place on Friday.

Escaped Kentucky Prisoner Located.

Anderson, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Officers came today from the Kentucky State prison after Robert Ritch, alias Frank Freen. He escaped two years ago and has been traced over several States and into Canada.

ARMY TO FREE IRELAND.

IS NOW BEING ORGANIZED, BACKED BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

With the Old Spirit Behind It, It Has Entirely New Methods Which It Is Thought Insure Success — Every Member Is Thoroughly Tested as to Loyalty Before Being Accepted—First Regiment of Volunteers in New York—Recruits from Chicago.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The most widespread, formidable, and carefully-planned movement for the establishment of an Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland came to a head last week when the tenth company was organized for the new Irish regiment of New York City, which is to be the parent organization of many others to be formed all over the United States.

The inner workings of this movement are conducted with the greatest secrecy and the utmost precaution is taken to conceal the real object of the enterprise. The controlling power back of the movement is the Clan-na-Gael, the secret organization which has been identified with every revolutionary undertaking of recent years looking to the freeing of Ireland.

With the old spirit behind it, it has entirely new methods, and there is no danger that the failure of the movement of 1866 will be repeated. The army whose regiment was completed last week will be no haphazard body, but thoroughly trained and equipped. Every member is selected by a process of sifting, which secures the most trusty men among the enemies of England. The connection between the Clan-na-Gael and the military organization is a complete chain. Every member of the military organization must first be a member of a Clan-na-Gael lodge. Each lodge is to organize a military club, which furnishes a military company of men selected with the utmost care.

All these clans, as well as the regiment, are under the direction of a military board composed of delegates from each lodge. Further to insure their strict loyalty to the purpose of the organization each applicant must be of the Catholic faith. Each member is sworn to uphold the Irish cause, and it is unwritten law of the Clan-na-Gael that death is the penalty for treachery.

The money for the support of the military is furnished by the Clan-na-Gael lodges. It is intended each lodge throughout the country shall support a military club. In the large cities, where there are numerous lodges, regiments are to be formed, and in the smaller places, where there are only one or two lodges, a company.

Organizations on the same line as the Irish regiment now organized in New York City are in process of formation in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, several places in Connecticut, and will also be begun in other cities.

Members of the Military Board in New York have visited out-of-town places during the last few days in connection with the formation of new organizations. The official designation of the New York regiment is "First Irish Volunteers." The ten companies average forty men each, and about 200 men are now uniformed. It is expected the rest will be fitted out in a few days. The Clan-na-Gael lodges in New York City which are furnishing the funds and from which the men are drawn are: Owen Rhoe, Ennis Hope, Geraldine, Emmisfall, Sunburst, Speranza, Thomas Davis, Wolf Tone, Napper Tandy, and Emmets.

The two most prominent organizers of the New York regiment are Roderick J. Kennedy, President of the Clan-na-Gael of New York, who is Chairman of the Military Board, and ex-Lieut.-Col. James Moran, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who will be elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers in a few days.

The men are continually told by their officers they are there for business and not for pleasure, and the gravity of their vocation is constantly impressed upon them. The non-commissioned officers pass a higher examination generally than do those of the National Guard, and must be versed in history as well as tactics. Not the least important feature of the regiment is to be an engineering branch, formed of a few of the most reliable men, who shall make a special study of mining operations and the use of explosives.

The men are to be armed with magazine rifles. President Kennedy of the Clan-na-Gael declined to go into inside details, but admitted that the Clan-na Gael was supporting the military movement.

GOV. MORTON IS IN THE RACE.

It Is Said He Is Out for the Presidency Good and Hard.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Morning Advertiser will tomorrow say:

"Levi P. Morton is an avowed candidate for the Presidency. This announcement is made on what may be termed the best authority.

"During the present week a distinguished party leader told a reporter the Governor may conclude to take his friends into his confidence and declare to them just how he feels about 1896.

"A leader who saw the Governor at Ellerslie on Friday last came back with a pretty firm conviction that Mr. Morton does not propose to toss away the honor offered him at the last Saratoga convention, and that while he does not propose to personally exert himself he will be pleased to have the New York delegation stand as firmly for his nomination at St. Louis as did the famous 306 for that of Grant in 1880."

LEADING EVENTS AT THEATERS.

Yvette Guilbert to Make Her American Debut This Week.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The unfamiliar plays in the New York theaters for the coming week do not promise to command wide attention, for they bid fair to be flimsy in texture and light in subject matter. One is "A Stag Party," which is designed to represent phases of camping life in the Adirondacks. Its author is Paul M. Potter of "Trilby" fame, who has collaborated with Bill Nye. A. M. Palmer is the backer of the enterprise, and the Garden Theater the place of its production.

The other unfamiliar play of the week is "Bonnie Scotland," to be performed at the Fourteenth Street Theater. The name of the author is not given.

Foreign plays and players are diverse and attractive this week. The engagement of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum company will close at Abbey's on Saturday night. The lay-out of bills includes "Macbeth," "Nance Oldfield," "The Bells," "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," "The Lyons Mail," "Charles I.," and "Becket."

The ensuing occupants of Abbey's stage are to be John Hare, Julia Neilson, and the London Garrick company, beginning with "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Miss Olga Netherscole will continue at the Empire in the time-worn "Camille."

Vaudeville promises to enjoy a boom this week, for Mlle. Yvette Guilbert will make her American début at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall. Of all the European specialists who have come to New York she is the one of whom Americans have heard the most. She is, too, undoubtedly the most expensive importation of the sort yet made.

The Italian grand opera repertory of the week at the Metropolitan Opera-House is announced as followws: Monday, Verdi's "Aida" (first time this season), with Nordica, Brema, Maurel, and the De Reszkes in the cast; Wednesday, Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," with Lola Beeth, Ancona and Russitano; and Massenet's "La Navarraise," with Calvé in her dramatic impersonation of Anita; Thursday afternoon, Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"; Friday, Bizet's "Carmen"; Saturday afternoon, Gouned's "Faust," with the great cast; and Saturday evening Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Lola Beeth as Elsa and Cremonini as the "Knight of the Holy Grail."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Sixteen Thousand Garment-Workers to Wage a Strike War.

New York, Dec. 15.—The members of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual and Protective Association have repudiated the contracts entered into by them with the members of the United Garment Workers of America in this city last July.

Today the employers posted notices saying they had agreed to abolish the weekly system granted under the provisions of the new contract, and that the men would be paid in the future under the piece and task work systems.

The employers further notified the tailors that they would not in the future permit the walking delegates of the United Garment Workers to enter their shops, and would at the same time dispense with the services of timekeepers, whose duty it was to call out the dinner hour. This greatly incensed the tailors, who quit work this morning in 100 shops, employing 3,000 workmen.

The news spread like wildfire in the Hebrew section of the city, and before noon fully 5,000 tailors besieged the headquarters of the union. The Executive committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors called on counsel and instructions were given them to at once proceed against those who signed as securities the violated agreements of the contractors. Steps will be taken to recover the amount of the bonds given.

The contractors held a meeting today and decided not to permit organized labor men to run their establishments.

The Executive committee of the United Garment Workers met tonight and it is more than probable over 16,000 tailors, pantsmakers, kneepants-makers, cutters, finishers, and basters will desert the shops.

Criminals at Large in New York.

New York's police force will have to wake up if it wishes to make good its boast that the Eastern metropolis is an example of law and order. The World tomorrow will print a list of names and descriptions of seventy noted criminals who are walking the streets unmolested, and the statement is made that 100 more could be added to the list in three days. Forty doubtfuls were dropped from the list so as to make it accurate. Since the dead-line was abolished the thieves and crooks, many of whom bear international reputations, have been permitted to roam the city at will. Any number of petty thieveries are reported, and there are numerous assaults after nightfall.

Federation May Adjourn Wednesday.

The sessions of the National Federation of Labor will continue tomorrow. It is expected the convention will close on Wednesday. The Committee on Organizations has decided to report a plan for formally admitting to the national federation unions not now affiliated with it but that have asked for admittance. The Committee on Labor and Boycotts held a meeting and it is expected it will make a report tomorrow concerning various strikes now in progress.

The Rev. Dr. Lamp Says Farewell.

The Rev. Joseph Lamp, D. D., for twenty-eight years pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, this city, said farewell to his congregation tonight. Dr. Lamp has been called to assume the professorship of the Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in the new Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Omaha, Neb., established by the New York Presbytery at a cost of $75,000.

DEPEW DEFINES PERSONAL LIBERTY

Says It Means the Right to Go One's Own Way Unmolested.

New York, Dec. 15.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew said many interesting things at his home today on the subject of personal liberty. He laid down three fundamental propositions:

First—European people have won their personal liberty by a slow and painful struggle.

Second—Personal liberty means to go one's own way unmolested.

Third—Woman has the right to be wherever a man has the right to be.

DR. G. W. FRAKER IS OUT ON BAIL.

Alleged Insurance Swindler Will Resume Practice of Medicine.

Richmond, Mo., Dec. 15.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the alleged insurance swindler, who has been confined in the Ray County jail here since his capture, was released on bond this morning, his bondsmen being Capt. J. L. Farris of Richmond, E. L. Morse, A. P. Benson, and Col. Bissell of Excelsior Springs. He left this evening for his old home at Excelsior Springs and will engage in the practice of medicine at that place.

READY TO FILE CHARGES

SUPT. PEDERSON HAS A BROADSIDE FOR PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Will Assert the Head of the University of Wisconsin Is an Aristocrat and Not in Touch with the People—Attitude Toward Greek Letter Societies Criticised—Hints That Financial Reports Are Misleading and Books Not Properly Balanced.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Some days ago O. E. Pederson, Superintendent of Schools for Winnebago County, made a sensational attack upon the policy of Charles K. Adams, as President of the Wisconsin University, in his annual report to the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County.

He charged that President Adams was an aristocrat and that he was making the university an institution for aristocracy. Mr. Pederson's report called forth a storm of censure on his head. The regents of the university criticised and ridiculed Mr. Pederson. President Adams wrote him a letter refuting the charges. Finally matters got so warm for Mr. Pederson he determined to make specific charges against President Adams and he is in Madison preparing them.

While he is unwilling to give out a statement at present, Mr. Pederson says he will prove his statement with one exception, that being his charge that President Adams was born an aristocrat. In an interview Mr. Pederson said:

"I am satisfied what I said in my report is true. After it was published Mr. Adams wrote me a letter trying to explain matters. I have not replied to this. I will make my charges and their proof public as soon as all my evidence is collected and arranged."

It is understood that Mr. Pederson's charges will contain twelve counts. They will be based largely on President Adams' successful efforts to have the fees of the university raised and his attitude toward the swell Greek letter societies.

Attention will also be turned to the money expenditures of the university. Some time ago ex-State Superintendent O. E. Wells in a published report declared in effect that the books of the university had not been audited properly in years. It is understood that about $17,000 has been expended on athletics during the last year.

Mr. Pederson spent today in examining the records in the State Superintendent's office and in looking over the reports of the State Treasury. Editor Sanborn of Manitowoc, one of the employés of the State Treasury, said tonight:

"I think it to be an actual fact that the books of the secretary of the Board of Regents have not been audited properly in nine years. I know they cannot be made to balance with those of the State Treasury, which is custodian of the university funds."

The full text of Mr. Pederson's charges will be made public tomorrow.

Friends of President Adams declare he has no fear of the charges of Mr. Pederson. They have no foundation in fact, say the President's supporters, and therefore he cannot be injured by them. The Board of Regents of the university will hold a meeting soon, and they will no doubt take some action in the matter, inasmuch as it is causing widespread discussion throughout the State. President Adams came to Wisconsin from Cornell.

BYRON REED COMMITS SUICIDE.

Says He Snuffs Out His Life as He Would a Candle.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Byron Reed, well known in Indiana and California as a photographer and musician, committed suicide here this evening. He was a sufferer from Bright's disease, and shot himself during the absence of his family. The following note was found:

"My life is not worth the candle, hence I snuff it out. With full faith in immortality, I hope to meet you all in the sunny land. Just as the sun now sets, so sets my earthly life."

He was 67 years old and a pioneer resident of this city.

CORONER'S JURY FIXES BLAME.

Conductors Dugan and Lloyd Held Responsible for a Fatal Collision.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A head-end collision on the Iowa Central railway a few nights ago resulted in the killing of George Byron, engineer of the regular west-bound freight. The Coroner's verdict holds Conductor W. W. Dugan of incoming No. 14 and M. E. Lloyd, conductor of the outgoing extra, responsible for the accident. The train orders gave Byron the right of track. Application will be made to secure the release of the conductors on writs of habeas corpus.

HITCH IN TERRITORIAL DIVORCES.

Novel Case the Outcome of Which Will Be Watched by Many.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 15.—In 1890 Mrs. J. W. Kincaid of Oklahoma secured a divorce from her husband. He married another woman and became wealthy. In 1893 the Supreme Court decided that divorces granted in Probate Courts were not legal and now the original Mrs. Kincaid has filed a petition against her husband charging him with adultery with wife No. 2 and asks as alimony half the wealth he has made since their illegal divorce. The outcome of the case means much to the scores granted divorces by the Territory courts.

AGENT M'CAMMON IS MISSING.

Is Thought to Have Taken $4,000 of Adams Express Money.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—George W. McCammon, the agent at Farmersburg of the Evansville and Terre Haute road, also of the Adams Express company, is reported to have run away and taken from $2,500 to $4,000, mostly money intrusted to the express company. Yesterday morning he hired a buggy of a liveryman, saying he was going to Sullivan to get a marriage license. In the afternoon the superintendent of the Jackson Hill coal mine began telegraphing to learn what had become of the pay-day money for the miners. The agent's safe was locked and his assistant could not open it.

Route Agent McKernan drove to Sullivan, where he learned McCammon had not been in quest of a marriage license. The young woman, seen later, said she had no thought of marrying him. The old combination of the safe-lock would not open it.

The liveryman identified as his horse and buggy the one a strange young man abandoned at the Big Four Depot just in time to catch the west-bound train.

McCammon was traced to Mattoon, where it is thought he took the south-bound Illinois Central train. The amount of money sent to Jackson Hill was $826.20. It is thought he had packages intended for other mines in the vicinity, and as these are frequently of large amounts, he possibly carried with him $4,000. The safe has not been opened yet.

TALE OF A TRAVELING TAILOR.

Finds It Easier to Steal Clothes than to Make Them.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Several days ago the police were notified to look out for a traveling tailor, who is wanted in several cities for robbery. He arrived here on Friday night and got work with F. I. Robinson & Co. This afternoon during the absence of Mr. Robinson Prof. Wedding of Wabash College called to try on a new suit of clothes. He laid his coat and vest down and retired to the dressing-room. When he returned he found the tailor gone, also his vest containing $20 and a gold watch. The thief was captured on a Monon train at Greencastle. He gave his name as Tom Porter, and had a ticket for Louisville.

PAY HEED TO PASTORAL LETTER.

If Saturday Night Dances Are Continued Licenses Will Be Revoked.

Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Bishop Messmer's pastoral letter is bearing its legitimate fruit. But one attempt was made last night to open a saloon dance-house, and as only three girls attended the dance was abandoned. Public sentiment is such if the Saturday night dances are not discontinued the licenses will be taken from the saloonkeepers.

Woman Alleges a Judge Is Prejudiced.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Annie B. Fogg of Newark, N. J., who sued the Sedalia School Board for $23,000 on bonds once paid by the board and afterward sold by J. C. Thompson, the absconded cashier of the defunct First National Bank, has secured a change of venue to Johnson County, alleging prejudice on the part of Judge George F. Longan of the Pettis County Circuit Court.

Jury Disagrees After Seven Days.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The jury in the Jacob Alexander Schroyer murder trial were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged last night. They were out seven days. They stood two for hanging and ten for twenty-five years' imprisonment. Shroyer killed Edward Study, his employer, a section boss on the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter

West Branch, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Alexander St. Mary, charged with the murder of Samuel Levally, after being out all night, returned a verdict of manslaughter. It is expected St. Mary will have a new trial on the ground that two or three of the jurors have been heard to say he ought to be hanged.

Life Convict Commits Suicide.

Fort Madison, Ia., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Fred Feitzmeier, a convict in the penitentiary, today committed suicide by hanging by means of a towel tied to his cell door. He was in for life for the murder of Policeman Graves at Ottumwa on March 27.

MANY SHIPS ARE NOW OVERDUE.

Storm Along the Atlantic Coast Continues to Make Trouble.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Incoming craft that have sailed over the North Atlantic route show effects of hard gales between the banks and Sandy Hook. The steamship British King of the new Phenix route, which, with its sister ships, the British Queen and the St. Cuthbert, is to run between Antwerp and New York, got in today, two or three days overdue. It left Antwerp on Nov. 28. The British King lost some of its deck furnishings.

Outside the Hook today gales roared from all around, and the seas were tremendous. The steamship Diamant, Capt. Wischausen, from Geestemunde, had to heave to two days. Several steamships are anywhere from a day to eight days late.

Among them are the Monomoy from Dundee, five days overdue; Pomeranian from Glasgow, four days; France of the National line, from London, five days; Scotia from Hamburg, three days; Albano from Hamburg, three days; Santiago from Nassau, three days; and the Claribel from Kingston.

SLIPPER OF "QUEEN OF BURLESQUE"

Plays a Prominent Part in a Quarrel and Court Fine.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Florence Miller, the vaudeville actress who styles herself "queen of burlesque," and who is the star of "The Night Owl" company, was fined by Police Justice Murray this morning for assaulting Frank R. Wingrove.

Wingrove, according to his testimony, has been living at the home of Florence's mother, to whom he had made over all his property. Last night he found her in a saloon drinking.

A quarrel ensued, and while they were arguing Florence Miller came out of the Monumental Theater. She at once took her mother's part. She took off her slipper and brought the heel down repeatedly on Wingrove's head.

This morning he brought a charge of assault against the actress. She appeared in court jauntily attired and smiled sweetly as she handed over a $5 note asking the Judge to take out the fine.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue

HIDES HIS OWN GUILT.

CAPT. MICHAEL J. WHITE PERMITS INNOCENT MEN TO SUFFER.

Conduct of a Member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Who Caused the Death of John B. Harvey Friday Evening, Bitterly Denounced Because of Its Heartlessness—Guilty Man to Be Taken to Jail Today and Vigorously Prosecuted.

Capt. Michael J. White of Company C, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., will be taken to the County Jail this morning. The arrest of Capt. White for causing the death of John B. Harvey, a young clerk employed by Truax, Greene & Co., No. 75 Wabash avenue, created a sensation in local militia circles, and all day yesterday the East Chicago Avenue Station was thronged with members of the Seventh Regiment who desired to tender their sympathy to the accused.

White is employed as a driver by Sexton & Co., wholesale grocers, and ran over Harvey on Friday afternoon at North State and Kinzie streets. Harvey was so badly injured that he died a few hours later at St. Luke's Hospital. The police are thoroughly enraged at White's conduct in allowing an innocent man to go to jail and a determined effort will be made to have him bound over to the Criminal Court charged with manslaughter. The police insist they have a flagrant case of criminal carelessness against White, and the latter's jaunty demeanor and apparent contemptuous indifference to the consequences of his act have not strengthened his defense any with the officers who have charge of the case.

Young Harvey's father, a retired merchant and prominent citizen of Belvidere, Ill., is determined to avenge his son's death if possible. The firm of Truax, Greene & Co., it is said, will also take an interest in the prosecution if the accounts of the accident as known at present are found to be true.

White Has His Friends.

On the other hand, the members of the Seventh Regiment are stanch in their support of White, who seems to be unusually popular. From the talk of a number of them who called at the station yesterday it is evident, if necessity requires it, that the regiment will rally around White almost to a man. John Sexton of the firm of Sexton & Co. is greatly annoyed over the affair and owing to the legal aspects of the case will naturally endeavor to clear White. Mr. Sexton told White on Saturday night when he was being taken to a cell at the station the firm would do all it could to assist him.

The police account of the accident, however, shows White up in an exceedingly bad light. They have two eye-witnesses, Fred Wolheim, No. 320 West Madison street, and J. H. Hanson, No. 309 North State street, who have made statements which reflect badly on the prisoner. They declare that after Harvey was knocked down, trampled upon by the horses, and battered by the heavy delivery wagon White never slackened his furious speed for an instant. A fleeting glimpse of the words "John Sexton & Co." painted on the wagon observed by spectators was the only clew to the perpetrator.

Tried to Mislead the Police.

"White's conduct looks decidedly ugly," said Lieut. Cudmore of the Chicago Avenue Station last night, "and I do not think there is the slightest doubt he will be held to the grand jury.

"He was driver of wagon No. 7, and was returning from delivery on the West Side when the accident occurred. It was near 6 o'clock, and he was driving furiously to reach the barns on the North Side. When we sent men to Mr. Sexton's place on Saturday to question the bookkeeper, who knew nothing about it, he referred the policeman to White, who was interestedly listening to the conversation. White eagerly volunteered information concerning the other six wagons, but peculiarly made no mention of his own, No. 7. As a result, we were compelled to arrest all these poor fellows while White was enjoying his liberty. Driver O'Neil was held without bail by the Coroner's jury Saturday, but we were not satisfied, and at 10 o'clock Saturday night brought White in. He made an absolute denial, made false statements about the route he took from the West Side, and seemed to care little for poor O'Neil, who was sweating in a cell down-stairs. We finally sent for Mr. Sexton, and he even denied it to his employer. Mr. Sexton, however, had made a thorough personal investigation and was convinced that White was the guilty man. He finally told White to make a clean breast of it, and the man then confessed. O'Neil was released by order of the Coroner this morning."

The inquest will be resumed next Saturday.

THINK J. E. BULL IS IN THE WEST.

Man Implicated by Harry Leon Said to Be in Cripple Creek.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The John E. Bull mentioned in the Chicago dispatch as being implicated in the swindling jewelry firm of that city, according to the confession of Harry Leon, is thought by the police of this city to be the same man who is at the present time in Cripple Creek.

There is such a man there, but he has kept close. He was in Denver two weeks ago, where he was recognized on the street by a number of old acquaintances, but he appeared to avoid them and did not wish to talk.

Bull at one time conducted a roadhouse in Denver, and is consequently well known by the sporting element of this place. He is a short man, with a glib tongue, and always assumes the latest fads in the matter of dress. Leon is also known here, for he caused the police trouble about a year ago by "diamond sifting," at which time, Chief of Detectives Farrington says, he turned a trick that cost a Mrs. Carr $900.

Bull, O. C. St. Clair, and Robert Cadbury, are said to be the men who planned the conspiracy and were the ones who put Leon in the way of doing his share. Captains are out for the arrest of the three, but the detectives have professed ignorance as to their whereabouts.

YOUNG BOY FOUND INTOXICATED.

Member of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.

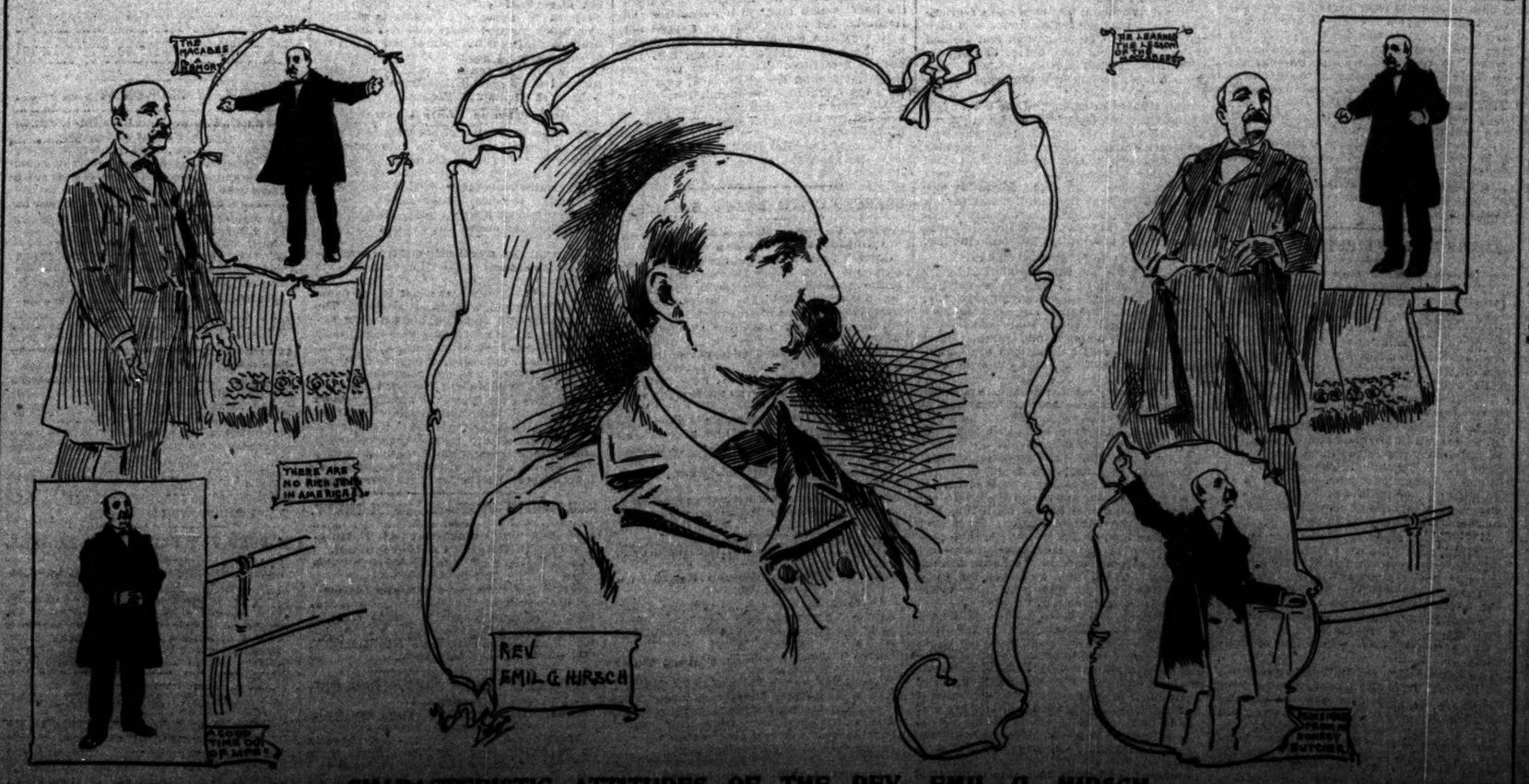
Spencer Cleveland, 14 years old, was very drunk last night when policemen found him at Van Buren and Halsted streets and took him to the Desplaines Street Station. The boy McGinnis, 15 years old, a companion, was trying to assist the intoxicated boy to his home.

At the station it was learned both boys were members of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of the Holy Family Church at May and West Twelfth streets and both sing in the choir. The McGinnis boy was not drunk and told the officers where they had purchased the liquor.

Spencer Cleveland works for John V. Farwell and McGinnis is employed at Marshall Bros.

Justice Kehoe advised prosecution of the dealers who sold the boys the liquor.

No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aches
Chew and Have
MAIL POUCH TOBACCO
Nicotine Neutral
ANTI-BYPE



CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES OF THE REV. EMIL G. HIRSCH.

WHO GIVES THE CASH?

QUESTION WHETHER ST. LOUIS OR OHIO HOLDS THE PURSE.

Secret Being Well Kept and Neither the McKinley Forces Nor the St. Louis Committeemen Are Divulging Any Facts—Plans for the Convention—Detailed Statement of the Capacity of Hotels—Where Delegations Will Stop.

(Continued from first page.)

every sense, location and all considered—that has been held since the Lincoln and Seward forces clashed in the old wigwam on the Lake-Front in 1860.

This town meanwhile expects to make some money out of it all. Here is the way a newspaper figures it:

"This would be a profitable occurrence for the hotelkeepers and the trades people of the city generally, even if the delegates were all men of modest expenditure. But it is perfectly well known that they are not. The managers of the rival booms go to the convention expecting and fully prepared to spend money freely at their respective headquarters in forwarding the interests of their favorites.

"It was said at the time that the Ohio gentlemen who had charge of Senator Sherman's Presidential candidacy at Chicago in 1880 expended a large sum of money, variously stated at from $100,000 to $250,000, in pushing his claims before the national convention then and there held. As Senator Sherman was by far the most modest of the three leading Republican candidates of that occasion it is certain much more was spent to sustain the convention operations of the two larger forces which upheld the respective banners of Grant and Blaine.

How a Millions Is Spent.

"It is probably well within bounds to assume that, in one way and another, the managing and directing spirits of a national convention in which the nomination is as fiercely fought for as in that of 1880 do not spend less than $1,000,000 in the city where it assembles. The per diem charges for a delegate at a good hotel during convention week is $10 or more, so that for a seven-day convention the board bill of the convention alone must amount to nearly $100,000. And all present indications are that the Republican National convention of 1896 will be in session a full week and will witness as animated and stubborn a contest for the nomination as has ever been seen in any previous convention of the party, excepting, perhaps, that which nominated Garfield."

This naturally brings one to the question of hotel facilities, prices, etc. Here is the result of investigations by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, made carefully and conservatively. Each hotel has been canvassed:

Hotel Information in Detail.

Planter's—Fourth, Pine, and Chestnut streets; 450 rooms, accommodating 1,200 to 1,400 guests; American and European plan; rates, European plan, $1.50 to $3; American plan, $3 to $7 per day.

Southern—Fourth, Broadway, Walnut, Elm streets; 384 rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests; American plan only, rates $3 to $7.

St. Nicholas—Eighth and Locust streets; [illegible] rooms, and can handle 250 guests; European plan; rates $1.50 up.

Lindell—Sixth and Washington avenues; [illegible] rooms, and can handle 800 guests at a pinch; European and American plans, but during convention week American plan only; rates $3 up.

Laclede—Sixth and Chestnut; has 150 rooms and has handled as high as 700 guests on two occasions; American plan; rates $2 up.

Benton Hotel—Men only; Ninth and Pine; 80 rooms; 250 guests with crowding; rates 75 cents to $1; no restaurant attached.

Moser—Pine, near Eighth; 100 rooms, and by use of cots in halls has handled 500 guests; European plan, $1 to $2 per person; restaurant attached.

Ferguson's Grand—Ninth and Chestnut streets; 75 rooms; can handle 300; European plan, rates 50 cents to $1; restaurant attached.

St. James—Broadway and Walnut, 200 rooms, accommodated 1,100 guests during Democratic convention in 1888; American plan; rates $2.50 per day.

Hurst's Hotel—Broadway and Chestnut, has handled 600 guests; European plan; rates $1 to $2.

Hurst's Hotel (new)—Sixth and Lucas avenue, has sixty-six rooms and can handle 200 guests; European plan; rates 75 cents to $1.

St. Louis Hotel—Fourth and Locust, fifty-five rooms; maximum capacity 200 guests; rooms 50 cents to $1; no restaurant.

Everett Hotel—Fourth and Locust, thirty-five rooms; can handle 150 by putting them on cots in the wide halls.

Hotel Barnum—Sixth and Washington avenue, 60 rooms, can handle 200 guests; European plan; rates 75 cents to $1.50; no restaurant attached.

Commercial Hotel—Chestnut, between Fourth and Broadway; has 45 rooms and they think they can put away 200 guests by filling the halls with cots; rates 50 cents to $1.

Pilgrim's Hotel—Chestnut, near Sixth; 54 rooms, can handle 150 by use of cots in halls; European plan; rates 50 cents to $1.

St. Clair Hotel—Third and Market; will be remodeled to accommodate 150 in its sixty rooms.

Grace Hotel—Market, near Fourth; fifty rooms, can handle 150 guests; European; rates 25 cents to $1.

Cherokee Hotel—Fifth and Market streets, 40 rooms; expects to handle 200 guests; rates 25 cents to $1; no restaurant.

Windsor Hotel—Sixth and Market streets, 25 rooms; can handle about sixty guests; rates 25 cents to $1; no restaurant.

Globe Hotel—Fifth avenue, between Pine and Chestnut, 100 small rooms; cannot squeeze in more than 150 guests; rates 50 cents to $1; no restaurant.

Stock House—Broadway, between Pine and Chestnut, 50 rooms; can crowd in 200; rates 25 cents to $1.

The Palace—35 rooms, maximum capacity 80, rates 35 cents to $1.

Hotel Harper—No. 410 North Seventh street, can handle 60; rooms average about 50 cents.

Grand Central Hotel—Seventh and Pine, can handle 75 guests; rates 50 cents to $1.

Roma House—Gentlemen only, Sixth, between Pine and Olive, 62 rooms, and has handled 315 guests.

All the foregoing are in the down-town district, east of Ninth street.

Hotels at the Depots.

The Terminal, at Union Station, has 96 rooms, and by a liberal use of cots can handle 500 guests. It has a large store-room that can be used; European plan; rates, $1 [illegible].

The Portland, opposite Union Station, has [illegible] rooms, European plan; rates, 75 cents to $1; can handle about 60 guests.

The Hesbeth, Eighteenth and Chestnut, has 35 rooms, European plan, capacity about 75; rates, 75 cents and $1.

Scattered about Union Station are about ten other hotels, all on the European plan, which can handle an average of 100 each, as follows:

[illegible]—Thirteenth and Olive; can handle [illegible] guests; American and European plans; rates from $1 to $3.

Merchants'—Twelfth and Olive; can handle [illegible] guests; European plan; rates, 75 cents to $1.50.

Heather's—Twelfth and Clark avenue; European plan; can handle about 75; rates 50 cents to $1.

Wyandotte—Olive and Twenty-third; can handle 75 guests; rates 75 cents and $1.

Hotel Olive—Olive, near Twenty-third; can accommodate about 60; rates 75 cents and $1.

Belmont—Olive and Jefferson streets; can accommodate 150 guests; European plan; rates 75 cents to $1.50.

Moser's—Grand and Olive; can handle 350; European plan; rates $1.50 up.

West End—Vandeventer and Westbell [illegible]; 100 rooms; can accommodate about [illegible]; European plan; rates $1.50 to $4 per day.

Grand Avenue—Grand, near Olive street; [illegible] rooms, can handle about 100 guests; European plan; rates $1.50 to $3.

In addition, there are about 100 German hotels connected with saloons, which can handle from twenty to fifty persons each. Their rates are made by the week rather than by the day, and run, including meals, from [illegible] to $10 a week.

West of Jefferson avenue and in the central part of the city are boarding and rooming houses, but most of these are occupied by clerks and employés of down-town business houses. There are about 300 of these, and they could squeeze in from about five to ten persons, but this will be entirely controlled upon their regular patronage.

Rooms Secured by Delegations.

The matter of headquarters of delegations at the Southern has thus far captured more than any other hotel, or at least it appears so because Manager Lewis is making [illegible], while others say they are waiting for the wishes of the committee [illegible] the convention before making [illegible]. The following headquarters [illegible] the Southern: [illegible] 36; Cook County, Rooms 98 to 100; Michigan, music room; Nebraska, Room 56; J. H. Manley, grand parlor; Massachusetts, Rooms 66, 68, and 70; Allison, gentlemen's parlor; McKinley, Rooms 80 and 82.

Manager Weaver has received an order from the Indiana delegation for rooms at the Planters, and McKinley's lieutenants will also have headquarters here. Gov. Morton's headquarters will also be at the Planters. At the St. Nicholas the assignments thus far include a suite of parlor and three rooms for Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, secured at the personal request of Gov. Francis of Missouri, and suites for Chauncey Depew and T. C. Platt.

Where the Convention Will Be Held.

The Exposition Building, where the convention will be held, is conveniently located on the blocks bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Olive and St. Charles streets. Several street car lines make it easy of access. The convention will be held in Grand Music Hall, which is surrounded on three sides, the north, east, and west, by long, broad naves of an average length of 300 feet and width of 100. The north nave is to be devoted to the purposes of the convention, and already preparations are well under way for converting it to that use. There will be a stage at the east end of the nave with a comfortable seating capacity of about 700. Here ample accommodations will be provided for all of the duly authorized press representatives and the Chairman of the convention and his staff. The stage will have an elevation of eight feet, and being located immediately over the Thirteenth street entrance to the building will be easy of ingress and egress so as to afford the greatest possible expedition to the work of those who occupy it. Telegraph wires will be strung down Locust street to the stage from the central offices of the two big telegraph companies, the Western Union and the Postal, with ample forces of expert men to operate them, so that newspaper correspondents need not leave their desks on the stage to file their reports unless they specially desire to do so.

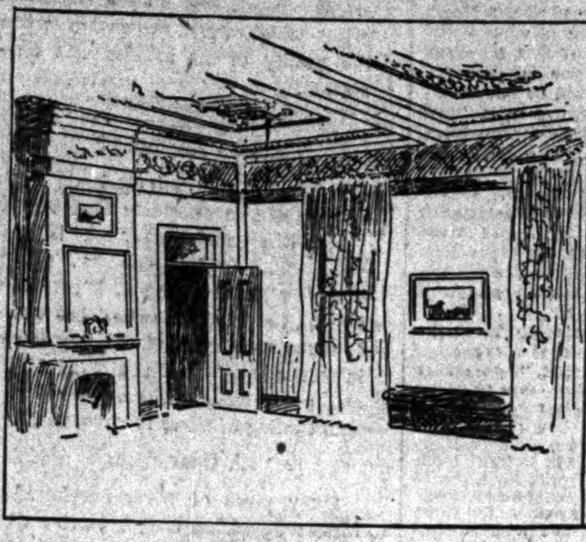
The stage will stretch the full 100 feet width of the hall, and immediately in front of it will be placed comfortable wooden benches for the delegates. The design is to have seats in this space for about 1,100 delegates, though if the committees conclude to provide for the seating of alternates as well as delegates the space as at present arranged for will be enlarged for the accommodation of these 700 or 800 additional men.

West from the railing fencing in the delegates there will be tiers of seats, arranged in semi-circular form, for the holders of visitors' tickets. Mr. Taylor estimates that as thus arranged fully 8,000 people, including delegates and those on the stage, can be accommodated on the first floor. Running along the entire distance on each side is a gallery, used as a promenade during the progress of the exposition, in which at least 4,000 more people can be seated. Thus, within the hall there can be seated 12,000 persons without crowding. The total expense involved in this conversion of the nave into a hall is estimated at about $25,000, including the cost of partition walls, stage, benches, and all.

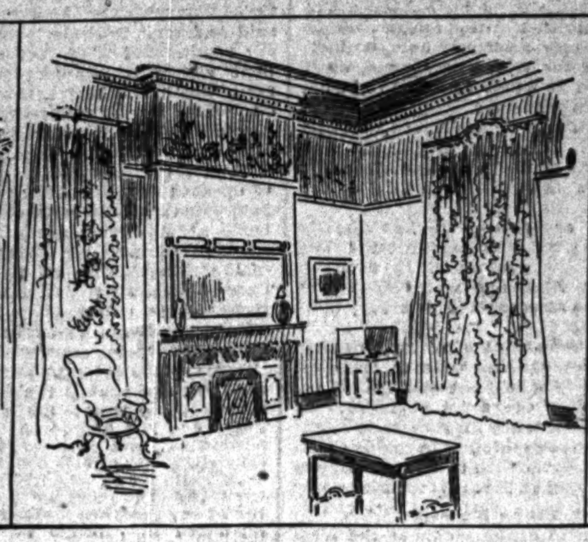
In the matter of committee and consultation rooms the building is especially well supplied. For consultation purposes the commodious dressing-rooms of Grand Music Hall, which will be in easy access of the convention hall, will prove entirely adequate, while the Exposition directors' room, on the Olive street side of the building, with several smaller rooms in close proximity, will answer well as meeting places for the committees. Or if either of these apartments should be considered too small by the committeemen the immense stage of Grand Music Hall could be quickly and at little cost converted into a committee-room that would be adequate for all purposes. But if none of these suit the managers of the convention, then, says Architect Taylor, he will erect any kind and number of rooms in other parts of the building as may be desired.

Delegates and spectators will be admitted to the hall through the Fourteenth street entrance, and those holding stage tickets will enter from Thirteenth street.

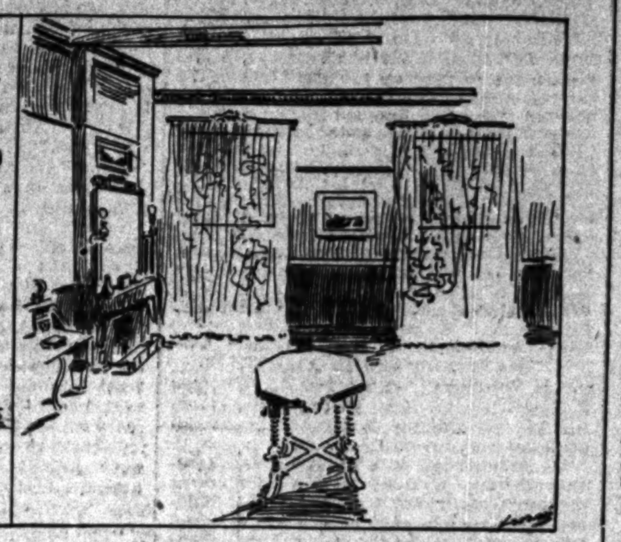
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS AT SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.



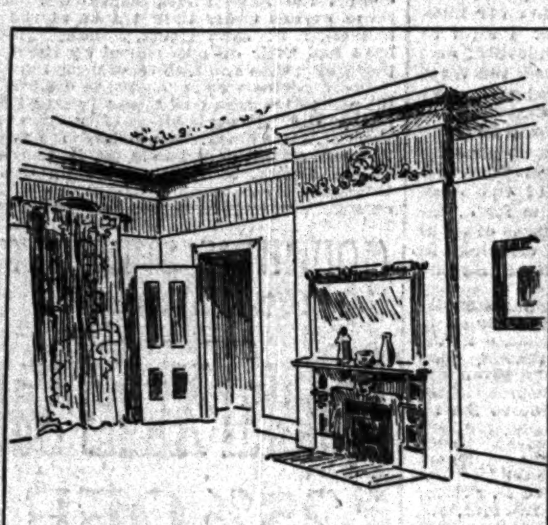
Allison's Headquarters.



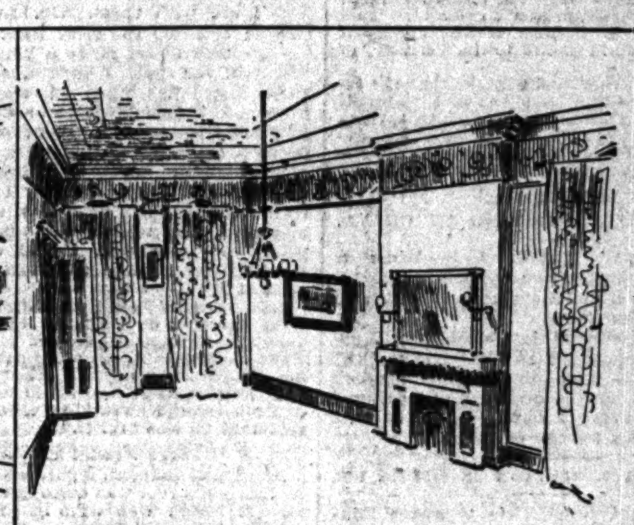
Cook County Headquarters.



Room 88, McKinley's Headquarters.



Main Room of McKinley's Headquarters.



Illinois Headquarters.

J. H. Manley's Parlor.

BIG ANTI-CHINESE MASS MEETING.

Great Excitement at Tacoma Over Employment of Chinese Servants.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The employment of Chinese servants by Thomas Riggs and other citizens is likely to cause serious trouble and perhaps bloodshed.

The anti-Chinese feeling reached such a stage tonight that it is understood the militia is ordered to hold itself in readiness to put down expected anti-Chinese riots. There are several hundred troops in adjacent territory which may be used. The Mayor has assured Mr. Riggs he will be protected in his legal rights, and the capitalist insists he will continue to employ the Orientals.

The mass-meeting last night to protest was an immense gathering. The report of the committee who waited on Riggs was received and he was censured in all speeches made for his attempting to reintroduce Chinese labor. The sensational part of the whole affair develops in a statement received from San Francisco, liberally quoted.

Two ex-government secret service men write saying they believe the whole affair a conspiracy on the part of Riggs and the Six Companies.

The attention of the meeting was called to the fact that Mr. Riggs told the Visiting committee that George Browne intended also to have two Chinese servants as soon as his wife returned from a visit to the East. He pointed out that George Browne was connected with the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber company, and doubted whether Mr. Browne would stop at employing the Chinese in the house when he could so easily and profitably use them in his mill.

If Mr. Riggs does not discharge his Chinese servants another mass-meeting will be held.

FLEET ARRIVES WITHOUT ACCIDENT.

Last of the Coalers Reach Various Ports After a Hard Passage.

The big fleet of coal laden steamers which has been fighting its way through the ice on the trip from Buffalo for Lake Michigan ports for nearly a week all arrived in safety yesterday, and the owners and underwriters felt considerably relieved. The last of the up-bound boats, the steamer Kaliyuga, had a hard experience at the head of Lake Erie in the big ice-pack. The last of the down-bound boats, the steamer Gladstone, was last night reported in the ice on Lake St. Clair and assistance was sent to her.

Never before in the history of lake navigation has the fleet of boats caught out at the close been so large and valuable. The best steamers of the lake fleet have been fighting their way through ice fields, their owners being tempted by large freights to risk their boats for another run. The insurance companies have allowed the steamers to proceed until the latter part of last week, when the sinking of the steamer Ranney and the consort George W. Adams put a stop to any further business.

Masters of the steamers arriving yesterday all told of their exciting experiences in getting from the middle of Lake Erie into Lake Huron. The steamer W. F. Sauber of the Mitchell fleet, Capt. C. Peterson, was one of the first of the boats to force the passage through Lake St. Clair.

The following boats arrived with coal in Chicago River yesterday: Thomas W. Palmer, Seneca, W. F. Sauber, Pontiac and City of Genoa, and at South Chicago the Chile and Zenith City. Those arriving at Milwaukee were: Thomas Cranage, W. H. Gilbert, Armour, Kaliyuga, Caledonia.

Martin Bisard Killed by a Train.

The dead body of Martin Bisard, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, was found yesterday morning by the side of the Rock Island tracks near Forty-eighth street. He had been struck by a train, and instant death followed. It is supposed he tried to get on a passing train and was thrown under the wheels.

WANT NO REMOTE HALL.

DEMOCRATS INSIST CONVENTION MUST BE DOWN-TOWN.

Ex-Judge Goodrich Thinks Choice of Coliseum Might Deprive Chicago of the Prize—Says Party Leaders Must Get to Work to Insure Success—Hotelkeepers Argue Against Location Distant from the Business Center—Prospects in Illinois.

Prominent Chicago Democrats do not heartily indorse the plans made on Saturday by some of the men who failed to secure the Republican convention for bringing the Democratic convention to this city. They do not like the idea of holding it at Jackson Park, nor anywhere else, in fact, except in the down-town district.

"If Chicago goes on record as determined to hold the convention in the Coliseum," said Judge Goodrich, "I think it will militate against our chances of bringing the convention here. I think, too, the only way to secure that plum is for our well-known Democrats to try and bring it here. The hotelkeepers can never secure it by their efforts. We must make a hard fight, too, to get it—a well-planned, well-managed fight, not a mismanaged campaign like the one which lost the Republican convention.

"But money alone won't bring the Democrats here, especially money handled by Republicans. The Democratic leaders here must unite and do their own electioneering, or this prize, too, will slip through our grasp.

"Suppose the convention was held down at Sixty-third street. There would be a short morning session of an hour or two and then an adjournment would be taken until the middle of the afternoon. What would the delegates do with themselves during the recess? They would be lost.

Night Sessions Impossible.

"Then no night sessions could be held out there. It would be impossible to bring 20,000 people down-town at midnight. No. The convention should be held down-town. If we do not decide to hold it there we are likely not to hold it at all."

The hotel men are heartily opposed to the idea of holding the convention so far from the down-town district. Nowhere except near the hotels, they say, could a great crowd be properly fed and housed. To expect a crowd to travel fifteen miles every day to attend the convention when it could be brought down-town would appear ridiculous to outsiders. It certainly could not help prejudicing the Democratic National committee against Chicago, they urge also, to have the fight led by Republicans."

"If the local Democratic leaders don't want the convention it will not come here," said one party leader. "If they want it they must show they do by getting out and working for it, not by letting Republican hotelkeepers do the hustling and handle the money."

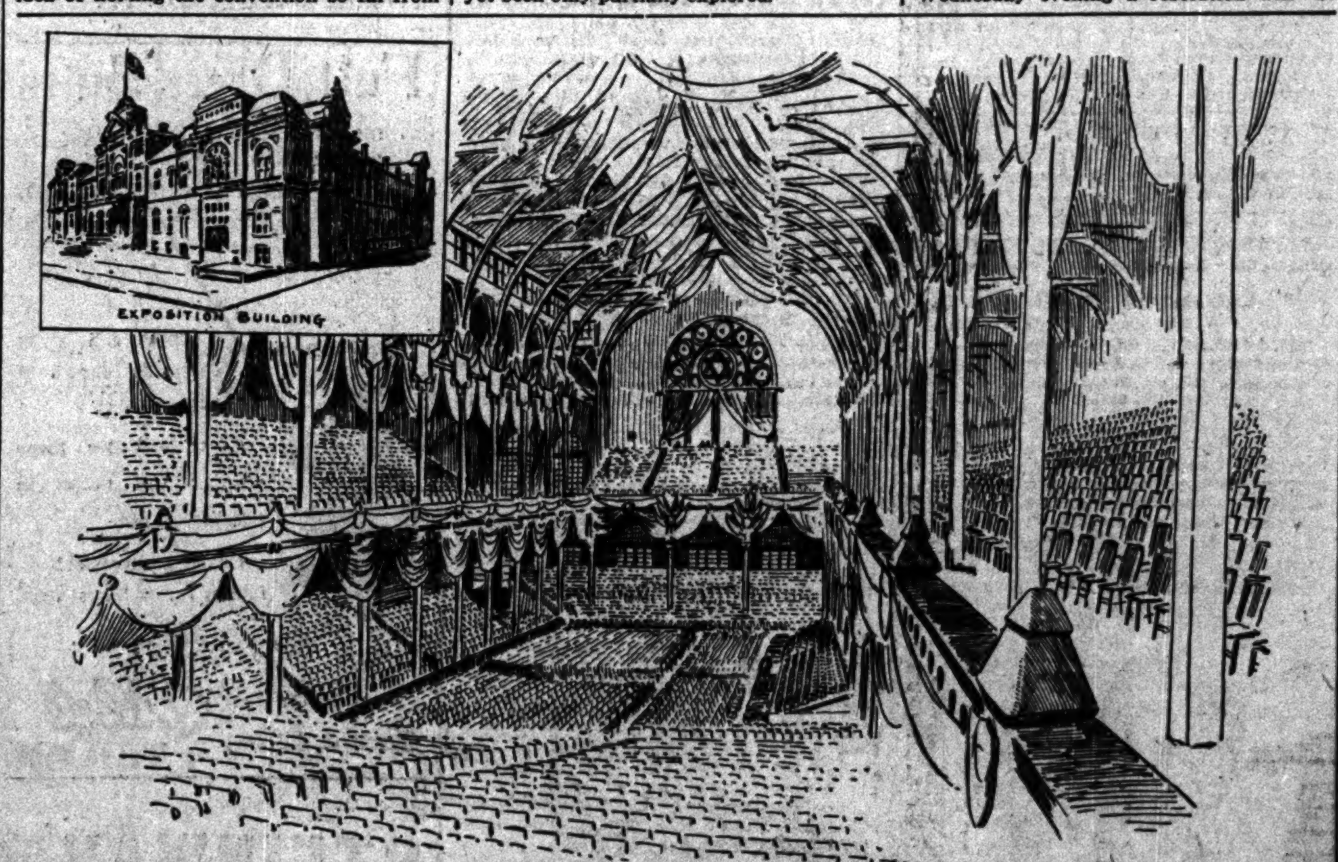
The campaign for Chicago received a decided impetus on Saturday by an announcement Potter Palmer thought this city the best place to hold the Democratic National convention and stood ready to subscribe "his part" toward achieving that result. The matter is now assuming proportions, and the Chicago Democrats will make a lively fight for the convention in the same field with St. Louis, New York, and several more cities.

Political Prospects.

The Altgeld-Hinrichsen combination has by no means been in accord with Col. Morrison, ostensibly because it does not like Ben T. Cable, who is the member of the National committee from Illinois and Morrison's friend. The men who do the bidding of the Governor and the Secretary of State have within the last three or four days warmed up in Col. Morrison's interest. The indications are the State committee will meet late in January and call the Democratic State convention for some date about the middle of April. This State convention, if recent utterances of men who have hitherto been indifferent to Col. Morrison are to be accepted at all, is to indorse the Colonel as the candidate of Illinois Democrats for the Presidency.

Mr. Hinrichsen wants to succeed Mr. Cable on the National committee. The State convention may work out a free silver "16 to 1" platform. Morrison's friends will not fancy this, but now talk as if the Colonel will in nowise be committed to a State platform, and all that interests him will be the resolutions adopted by the national convention.

John P. Altgeld will, in this turn of events, be nominated for the Governorship by acclamation. This work is all set up. Mr. Hinrichsen will not, it is thought, be a candidate for renomination for Secretary of State. He will go to the National committee, in all probability, and may seek some position there. Mr. Hinrichsen can be nominated for Congress from the Morgan County district with great celerity.



NORTH NAVE OF THE EXPOSITION HALL AT ST. LOUIS.

[Where the Republican National Convention Will Be Held.]

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE OF MURDER.

Fatal Quarrel Between Colored Residents in Armour Avenue.

Jealousy, it is said, led Edward Decourcey, colored, to shoot and instantly kill Dora Perkins, 19 years old, also colored, of No. 2106 Armour avenue, last evening. Decourcey, it is said, also attempted to shoot Thomas Buckner, of whom the murderer is said to have been jealous. Buckner was the only witness of the shooting. He called the police and Decourcey was arrested as he was trying to escape.

Decourcey did not stay to examine the body of the woman, but ran into the street, where he wandered about watching the fatal house from a distance. When Decourcey saw the patrol wagon approaching he started to run south. Sergt. Raverty followed and caught him on the Archer avenue viaduct, the negro offering no resistance. He persists that the shooting was accidental.

A RIVAL TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

Wonderful Discovery Near Bowling Green, Ky., Is Made Known.

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The section of country lying north of this place, which has become famous for its immense subterranean passages and caverns, has yielded another cave which promises to far surpass any that has previously been discovered, the Mammoth Cave excepted.

The entrance to the newly-discovered cavern is in Edmondson County, and only two miles from the Mammoth. It is called "Colossal Cave." Nothing of the interior of this cave was known until recently, and it has as yet been only partially explored.

Exploring parties have entered it for upwards of twelve miles without finding the end, and they met with new and varied attractions at every step. A stream, supposed to be the headwaters of Echo River, flows through the cave, and numerous springs, clear as crystal, bubble forth.

One of the most curious formations is in the shape of a gigantic piano that was named "Floral Hall." It is perfect in form and emits a musical sound.

The cave is rich in petrified production. Petrified articles such as Indians used, together with human and animal footprints, which is now solid rock, indicate that the cave was known to the inhabitants in prehistoric times.

CHURCH BURNS AT LITTLE ROCK.

Two Firemen Caught by Burning Timbers and One Fatally Injured.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The First Methodist Episcopal Church South, one of the handsomest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A careless negro janitor and a defective furnace were the cause.

The building was erected at a cost of $25,000, and was insured for only $6,000. Many of the most prominent citizens of Little Rock worshiped at this church.

Two firemen were caught among a mass of burning timbers and terribly burned. Al Robbins was pinned beneath some joists and his legs burned nearly off. He will not recover. George Wandonlicht, the other fireman, was frightly burned, but will recover.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—Fire today destroyed the five-story brick building at Richmond and Harriet streets, occupied by the Krell Piano company. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

PICKS HARM THE STREET

WORKMEN DAMAGE THE NEW ASPHALT IN WEST MADISON.

Business-Men and Property-Owners Complain Bitterly of the Carelessness Shown by Employes of Finckler & Co., Who Have Been Digging Up the Ice and Snow and Likewise the Pavement—Position of Street Car Company—Relief Promised.

Three workmen employed by William Finckler & Co., street pavers and cleaners, were assigned to clean that portion of West Madison street between Sangamon and Peoria streets early yesterday morning, but before they had proceeded very far with their work business-men, whose houses front on that portion of West Madison street, objected because the sharp points of the picks used by the men dug deep holes in the asphalt pavement recently laid on West Madison street.

But the work proceeded just the same and at 6 o'clock last night the new pavement on the north side of the street resembled a coarse sieve. Holes of all sizes were dug in the pavement and the business-men do not think their new street should be ruined in that manner. As a result of the labor on the part of the contractor it can only be said they succeeded in attempting to clean one side of the street from Sangamon street east a distance of about 125 feet.

This, as the result of the labor of three men and one team in the employ of William Finckler & Co., who worked from early morning until 6 o'clock last night to rid West Madison street of snow and dirt that has been accumulating since the first snowstorm visited Chicago this year.

Workmen Injure the Asphalt.

Business-men on West Madison street, from Jefferson street to Center street, desire the pavement recently laid should be kept clean, and John Berry, an occupant of the Thompson Block, asked William Finckler & Co. to do the work. The sharp picks of the workmen yesterday caused a great deal of damage to the pavement and at the meeting of West Madison street merchants next Wednesday evening a resolution will be adopted asking the street cleaners adopt some method of removing the ice and snow from the street without injury to the asphalt pavement.

The committee appointed to confer with Mayor Swift, Commissioner Kent, and J. B. Parsons, manager of the West Side Street railroad company, has had conferences with each of these men. Mayor Swift declares the city can do nothing toward cleaning West Madison street until the beginning of the new fiscal year, when, he says, the city's Street Cleaning Department will devote as much attention to West Madison street as to any other thoroughfare in Chicago. Commissioner Kent says the street cleaning fund has been exhausted and the department is helpless to render the necessary aid.

A strong effort will be made to get the West Side Street railroad company to render assistance in cleaning the street, for the merchants consider they are largely responsible for the banks of snow and dirt now deposited in front of their business houses. As yet Mr. Parsons has made no move to assist in the street cleaning movement, but the committee expects that before Wednesday evening it will be able to tell whether or not Mr. Parsons will render any assistance in the work.

Rhode Promises Immediate Relief.

Supt. John C. Rhode of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning said yesterday he would have a force of men cleaning West Madison street early this morning. "Madison street property-owners and merchants do not have to clean the street, the city will do it."

"Do you think the West Madison street property-owners meant what they said at their meeting last Friday?"

"Well, they might have meant it, but the true reason for which the meeting was called was to stir up the Street Cleaning Department. West Madison street is no dirtier than many others. What makes it so bad is because it is the principal thoroughfare of the West Side. The trouble is not with the department's willingness; it is with its finances. We have not favored South Side streets.

"When I entered upon the duties of Superintendent of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning I found there was very little money on hand, but by pinching here and squeezing there we managed to get along until Nov. 1. Then the money gave out. I interviewed and obtained the consent of the Finance committee of the City Council to spend $50,000 in lieu of a special appropriation to clean the streets of the late snow. With that amount I hope to keep the streets in passable condition until Jan. 10, 1896, when we expect to receive the annual appropriation made for this department."

BELLS BLESSED AND CHRISTENED.

Interesting Religious Ceremonies at the Holy Trinity Polish Church.

St. Casimere and St. Floryana are the names of the two bells which were baptized, blessed, and christened at Holy Trinity Church, No. 540 North Noble street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were witnessed by 5,000 persons.

At 2 o'clock the St. Floryana Society began the exercises by collecting the societies of the parish and of the neighboring parishes and leading them in parade back to the Holy Trinity Church. In the procession were the following organizations:

St. Floryana Society, Holy Mary Lancers, Second Regiment Polish Krakusy, Holy Trinity Cadets, St. Floryana Young Men's Society, Polonia Society, Polish Carpenters', Polish Cabinetmakers', Polish Young Men's Society of Instruction, Order of Kosziusko, St. Joseph Society, Holy Trinity Society, St. Cross Society, St. Casimere Society, Polish Flower of Liberty Girl, Wandy Singing Choir, Chopin Singing Choir.

The procession marched into the church singing "A Song to the Holy Ghost," asking for his blessing upon the bells. The ceremonies were held in the open court between the church and the home of the priest. The bells were anointed, inside and out, with oils and ointments, and were christened St. Floryana and St. Casimera. The following stood as sponsors:

John Scherman,	Thomas Nalepinski,
S. Storniriski,	John Wajsalewicz,
John Dahlman,	Max Wajsalewicz,
Thomas Szweda,	Anton Groenwald,
M. Majewski,	Peter Binkowski.
Joseph Kowalski,	

The Rev. Andrew Morrissey, President of Notre Dame University of South Bend, Ind., gave the principal address, in which he congratulated the parish on its successful completion of its undertaking and upon the prosperous and flourishing condition of the church. The bells were blessed by the Rev. Father Francis Byrgier and the Rev. Father Adolph Schott, assisted by the Rev. Father Satuczko and the Rev. Father Raczynski.

The Chopin Singing Society under the direction of Prof. Anton Mallek sang the song of blessing, "To Blessed Mary," which is a national song of Poland, over 1,000 years old, and was sung by the Polish armies before they went into battle.

As soon as possible the bells will be hung in the church belfry, where one bell hangs now. These bells are tuned so that they will ring in harmony.

SAYS HE FIRED IN SELF DEFENSE.

Angelo Parenti Shoots Alexander Georges Through the Heart.

Alexander Georges was shot and instantly killed last night by Angelo Parenti in an Italian boarding-house, No. 102 Indiana street. Witnesses say the shooting was done in self-defense. The bullet pierced Georges' heart. Parenti submitted to arrest and is locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station pending the action of the Coroner's jury.

Georges, Parenti, and Donnello Barcelli, while at supper, engaged in an argument over a trifling matter and Georges became angry and wanted to fight, it is said.

"You are angry and would better go to your room," said Parenti. "There is no necessity for a fight."

"I will make you fight," said Georges, and drawing a stiletto he advanced toward Parenti, who drew a revolver.

"I will have to shoot you if you come any nearer," said Parenti.

"I will kill you first," shouted Georges, and he made a start.

Parenti fired and Georges fell. A physician was sent for, but Georges was dead.

At the East Chicago Avenue Station Parenti, who had given himself up, told the circumstances of the shooting. His story was corroborated by Barcelli and other witnesses.

Georges' body was taken to Rolston's morgue. He was a fruit peddler, 29 years of age, and unmarired.

SAY THEIR LAND HAS BEEN STOLEN.

Oneida Indians Want the White Settlers in Wisconsin Ejected.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The chiefs and head men of the Oneida Indians allege the white farmers whose farms border their reservation have stolen four miles of their lands, and the Interior Department at Washington has been asked to eject the farmers and to restore the lands to the Indians.

The Indians think that the steal was effected by the farmers gradually moving in their fences and by a survey made in 1889 by Dana C. Lamb. If the Indians succeed in having their claim recognized they intend to drive all of the white settlers and squatters off the reservation and to hold a great dance to celebrate their triumph.

Lyman Paulus, who graduated at the Indian School in Virginia, came here a few days ago and says:

"There are about 1,800 persons living on the reservation, including Oneidas, Stockbridges, Senecas, Canadians, and squatters. Only the Oneidas have a legal right to live there, because they have a treaty with the government. All others are merely squatters. The white settlers have encroached upon our domain by secretly and repeatedly extending their fences. We have also good grounds to believe that the last government survey was faulty."

OPENING OF "CHILDREN'S HOUSE."

Exercises Will Include Addresses by Miss Addams and Others.

The new "Children's House" of the Hull House Society will be opened with an informal reception on Tuesday evening. The exercises will consist of short addresses by Miss Addams, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Eleanor Smith, and Miss Starr.

The new building, standing in the front of the old Hull House, at Halsted and West Polk streets, is one of the best adapted children's quarters in the land. It is four stories high, and the rooms are large, light, and beautiful. The first floor is to be used for children's clubs. The second will contain the day nurseries. On the third are the kindergarten rooms, and the fourth is devoted to music-rooms and studios.

The building is the gift of Charles Mather Smith, through his daughter, Mary Rozet Smith, who has been connected with Hull House for some time.

Burglars Are Frustrated.

Three burglars were frustrated in their purpose at the wholesale grocery of M. Idelson, No. 204 West Twelfth street, early yesterday morning. An alarm was raised by the latter, and prompt assistance was rendered by Sergt. Bernardy of the Maxwell Street Station.

YAWPING AT THE PRESS.

DOWIE INDULGES IN A TIRADE AGAINST CHICAGO PAPERS.

Worked Up Into a Condition of White Heat, the "Faith Healer" Rants and Raves Against the Newspapers, Which Have Made Him Notorious Instead of Celebrated, and Hurls Venomous and Vulgar Defiance at Them—His Threats.

"If they will come on, I will fight them to a finish with bare knuckles."

"Dr." Dowie has ambitions to be a pugilist as well as a "divine healer," a Judge, jury, and court rolled into one. In his lecture yesterday afternoon in the Auditorium he issued the foregoing bare-knuckle challenge to the Chicago press. With his fists doubled up and raised in the air the "healer" broke out with his defi, and then he added:

"I tell you that of all the press in the world the meanest and the most disgustingly unfair is the Chicago press."

Some one from the audience shouted "simply abominable," and Dr. Dowie said:

"That brother said 'it is abominable,' and I repeat it is abominable. I will be pitched into for that. I believe that the press has got to be taken by the throat and put down. It is a generation of vipers—God Almighty, clean the press of this city!"

Speaking of a woman who had been "healed" by prayer, he said the press in other parts of the country had given a fair and proper report of it, but that the Chicago press only garbled it. This was a woman who had been an invalid seventeen years, and of whom the papers said she had been healed by one of the "Chicago Messiahs." Dr. Dowie declined to be calleld a Chicago Messiah.

Threats of Violence and Law.

Then Dowie took up the papers and grew white with rage as he raved and ranted about the "lies" they print. A sample of what the "divine healer" said in his Sunday afternoon lecture was:

"You infernal liars, if you have got a spark of decency about you, and are not afraid to report my attack upon you, report that."

Then he grew personal. He abused the editor of THE TRIBUNE, calling him an "awful liar," and adding: "I do not propose in Chicago to stand any more nonsense about this without smiting him in the name of the Lord, if I die for it."

Libel next came up, and the great man said he could cover every paper in Chicago with actions for libel, and there was just the barest possibility he might do so. Referring to the story in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday morning, wherein Dowie played the parts of detective, policeman, and magistrate, Dowie said:

"Tribune" Correct as Usual.

"There is a long article in THE TRIBUNE today concerning us of which I have this to say: It makes me a detective, a policeman, and a magistrate, and it compliments me on my detective power, and I say that it is quite true. I found out a nest of conspirators had approached some of my dear boys, and induced them to do the papers' dirty work. It is evident that THE TRIBUNE is in close touch with them because it knows all about it. I only became possessed of the facts on Thursday night. I recovered all the stolen property, and I simply made the poor misguided employés who had been stealing the property of Zion Tabernacle pay the equivalent of it, and let them go. I do not know how it got into the paper. If Chicago would begin and finish with its criminals in the same way I id it would be better for us and for Chicago.

Happier Days Are Coming.

"THE TRIBUNE from the very beginning—in October, 1890—started to lie about me. I want to say that the worst liar of all is this paper. God will yet take every man connected with this press, because Christ is coming, and he will overturn. But we will have clean papers some time. The day is coming when these continuous lies will not be tolerated by the people—when the Legislature of this country will see the necessity for a press censorship, and make those who lie about men of God suffer for it, and I believe that this audience is in favor of that.

Hot Shot for Mayor Swift.

"One thing I want to say. I have waited patiently; I have endured a whole year of persecution; I have submitted to over a hundred arrests; I have been in the courts of law over 160 days out of 313 working days; I have spent thousands and thousands of dollars. The principal hypocrite and the principal liar, and the man that is back of all this persecution and strengthening the hands of the persecutors, is George B. Swift, the Mayor of Chicago. When the next election comes he will find that there are thousands and thousands of godly men who will sweep him out of office. And let all the people say amen."

And the audience said, "Amen."

"Contrary say no."

None said it.

"Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Swift.

"I want to say this—that the administration of George B. Swift has simply been in the hands of people that were competent to bring influence to bear upon him and to make him their tool, and I smite him in the face in God's name. The Mayor is a dirty, smoking, low, ward bummer.

"I was, by the orders of the police, arrested, put into patrol wagons and ambulance wagons, to their eternal disgrace, for the crime of receiving Mrs. Lucas into my room and praying for her, and I am willing to go to prison another 160 times for that crime, and I tell the Mayor, and the Prosecuting Attorney, and the devils who do their bidding that they cannot stop me from going on with my work."

ANTI-CLOSING BARBERS ARE HAPPY.

Only One of Their Number Arrested Last Week.

There was an attendance of 500 at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Barbers' Mutual Protective Association held at No. 83 Madison street. These are the anti-closers, and there was much enthusiasm expressed when an official announced that only one of their number had been arrested during the previous week. President W. T. Mason occupied the chair, and much of the time was taken up by Attorneys Blakeley and Purnell, who made speeches calculated to keep alive the determination of their hearers to fight the Cody law. Nearly $200 was collected and will be used in defraying the expenses attendant on the controversy.

Barbers' habeas corpus cases, it was said yesterday, will continue to occupy the dockets of the Superior and Circuit Courts so long as arrests are made by the Codyites, and the attorneys handling the cases will be retained by the Barbers' Mutual Protective Association.

Another meeting in similar spirit to that of yesterday will be held next Sunday afternoon at the same place.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—John Schlatter and E. B. Schoenhut, proprietors of hotel barber shops, were arrested today charged with a violation of the Cody law in having kept their shops open. The warrants were sworn out by representatives of the Trade and Labor Assembly. The offending barbers were kept in jail for several hours before a Justice could be found to release them on bond.

STREET CAR EMPLOYES TO STRIKE.

Philadelphians Must Walk This Afternoon if Program Is Carried Out.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Street car employés had arranged for a general strike in the morning, but Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association, came here and ordered the men to wait until afternoon.

He sent a letter to President Welsh requesting arbitration, and the latter put it into his pocket and walked off.

Welsh announced he had intended to get into operation a scheme to reduce fares tomorrow afternoon, but that the strike would postpone it.

About 6,000 men will be affected, and the situation is a most serious one as regards order and the probable destruction of property.

DOWN RIVER TRIP IN A BARREL.

Novel Scheme to Be Undertaken by an Omaha Cooper.

South Omaha, Neb., Dec 15.—[Special.]—Richard Merren, an employé at Swift's [illegible], an old and experienced cooper, is constructing a big cask in which he expects to float down to Kansas City. Merren's cask [illegible] quite a novelty. It has air valves and a rudder, and the inventor expects to make the journey in safety. Swift's men have wagered a considerable sum on the result of the venture. Merren expects to start in a few days from the foot of N street, and has invited a number of friends and newspaper men to see him off. He [illegible] the voyage will positively be made unless the river freezes over before he can [illegible] his novel craft.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ALL THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES ARE IN SAFETY.

Reassuring Advices Received from Minister Terrell from Every Point of Danger—Armenians Flee to the Mountains Only to Perish from Cold—Thousands Killed and Dying—Van in State of Horror—Attempt Demonstrations in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Dec. 15, via Sofia, Bulgaria.—Much relief is felt today among the friends of American missionaries over the news just received by United States Minister Terrell from Aintab, Bitlis, Karpoot, Marsovan, Kaisarich (Cæsarea), and Talass, and which contains assurances that all the missionaries at those points are safe under the protection of Turkish troops, in accordance with the peremptory demand made upon the Porte.

The reports state that serious danger still exists and convey the impression that the fear of further outbreaks is by no means past. Word has also been received that the American women at Hadjin are safe.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Bitlis says that the illness of Mr. Reynolds did not prevent his being conveyed to the City of Van.

The French guardship Faucon has arrived here in accordance with the premission granted by the Sultan upon the demand of the powers and has joined the English gunboat Dryad, the French war vessel Archimede, and the Austrian gunboat Sebenico, which arrived during the week.

The secondary effects of the outrages perpetrated upon Armenians in the months past are seen in the advices now being received from Anatolia, which dwell upon the terrible distress existing everywhere. A thousand fugitives have taken refuge in Black Sea ports, where they remain in a deplorable condition.

Kurds Continue Pillaging.

The Kurds continue to pillage the Armenian villages without opposition from the helpless inhabitants or from the authorities. During the last three weeks 160 villages have been sacked and seventy men killed. The villages of Serai, Hazira, Bohazkessen, Hadjikishla, and the Armenian district of Haisalsor have been laid waste. The Village of Lamasguird has been raided four times in one week.

The authorities make no attempt whatever to put a stop to the Kurdish raids or to punish the perpetrators of them. It is feared that the inhabitants of numbers of villages, who have fled through fear of threatened outrage and have taken refuge at remote points in the mountains, will perish during the severe winter weather. The Armenians are in a state of utter despair over the situation.

At Marash an Armenian who was ordained an Anglican clergyman refused the choice and was killed by slow torture. At Karpoot two Protestants preached and were murdered for the same cause. At Achme fifty-two persons died as martyrs to their religion. At Ouzoon a large number of Armenians were captured and led to a neighboring Turkish village, where they were ordered to change their faith. Fifty of them rushed into the Euphrates and were drowned, the Turks shooting them while they were in the water. At Hoh eighty-five were killed.

Van in a Horrible State.

The British Consul at Van describes the condition of the Armenians there as being too appalling for words. Thousands of women and girls are wandering through the snow-piled streets without food or shelter and barefoot, their ravishers having only left them a chemise and some only a cloth to cover their nakedness.

An eye-witness of the barbarity of the massacre at Kaisarich, Nov. 30, says that men and women were literally hacked to pieces to the number of several hundred. Some of the Turks say that a thousand were killed. Saturday afternoon several thousand ruffians came from the villages in the vicinity. Many women were abducted. The troops could have squelched the business if they had desired to do so. The Armenians of Kaisarich were always quiet and law-abiding. All this information is in the hands of the Ambassadors, with names and dates.

The Zeitoun tragedy is approaching an end. At the Semanlik yesterday the Sultan's secretary informed Europeans that the Zeitounlis committed a horrible outrage; that they had descended en masse from the hills, had burned the Moslem village of Marlia and killed every inhabitant. This is a foul lie invented by Izzet Bey, the clever Arabic scoundrel who now rules the Sultan and the empire. He maintains his power by pandering to the Sultan's thirst for Armenian blood. Everybody is aware that Zeitoun was surrounded by troops and Bashi-Bazouks, and that such a sortie was impossible. The object of the falsehood is to alienate sympathy from the Armenians. This means that the doom of the Zeitounlis is sealed. The Sultan means to seize an excuse to order their extermination.

Massacres Last Three Days.

The massacres of Armenians in Kaisarich and Talass lasted for three days. All kinds of excesses are perpetrated upon the inhabitants, many women and girls being assaulted by the gens d'armes as well as the Kurds. It has previously been alleged that the Kurds alone were responsible for this species of outrage, being beyond the control of the authorities. The scenes which are daily enacted are too horrible to allow of description. The survivors of these massacres are compelled either to adopt Islam or be killed.

The ambassadors of the powers here are finding that it is useless to address communications to the Porte on this subject, as the Sultan is convinced that the European concert is a mere feint.

Although the immediate cause of the recent widespread panic here was the quarrel between two Armenians, it now appears that a wholesale attack upon all the Armenians in the city, looking to their extermination, was really projected on that day. The attack was to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning, but the plan was frustrated by the state of alarm and excitement created by the quarrel between two Armenians which served as a warning to the other Armenians in the city and caused them to take refuge in their houses.

Several conflicts between Armenians and Mussulmans are known to have taken place last evening in various parts of the city, but great secrecy is maintained on the subject by the authorities and no details are obtainable.

CONCERT EXISTS ONLY IN NAME.

London Paper Regards the Situation as One of Extreme Gravity.

London, Dec. 16.—The Daily News (Liberal) commenting upon the announcement that Lord Salisbury has declined at present in the public interest to receive a deputation in behalf of the Armenians, says:

"This must mean that the European concert exists only in name and that the powers are not prepared to coöperate in the deposition of the Sultan or enforcing European control.

"Russia is the power most closely interested and it cannot count upon the support of France. If this be so, the situation is more serious than ever."

PERSIANS CHARGED WITH CRIMES.

Sublime Porte Lays Recent Massacres to Parties of Armed Invaders.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date.

"People of the Persian tribe of Kardars, who attacked the Armenian Village of Van, were successfully repulsed by the imperial troops.

"The goods and cattle stolen at Amassia, Marsovan, and Hafik were restored to their owners in part. The situation at Zeitoun remains the same. Everywhere else order is perfect.

"The attacks on the inhabitants of the Villages of Zerkian and Kurzet, in the Province of Van, were made by brigands from Persia."

BATTLE LOST TO THE LOYALISTS.

Patriots Meet the Enemy Face to Face in the Open Field.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 15.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—The fight near Minas proves to have been a real battle. In the thickest of it the Cubans stood breast to breast with the enemy and wielded their machetes with deadly effect, while the Spaniards defended themselves with their bayonets. The disparity between the forces in numbers was great. Some reports say there were 1,500 insurgents in the attacking party. My advices are that there were at least 800. The correspondent in Puerto Principe sends the full details of the engagement, which took place on the Congreso sugar estate, a few miles from Minas, the half-way station on the railway from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas:

"In the morning of Dec. 9 a party of seventy-one Spanish soldiers left Minas with carts to secure fodder. There were twenty of the Battalion of Gerona, fourteen of the Engineer Battalion, and some infantry of the Battalion of Puerto Rico, together with some drivers and two guides. Capt. Borrego of the Gerona Battalion was in command, assisted by three Lieutenants. These seventy-one Spaniards passed a small fort garrisoned by a dozen soldiers under a Lieutenant, and reached a field of heavy grass. Thereupon the commander threw out pickets towards the thickets, which extended on two sides of the field, and proceeded to cut grass. The pickets were suddenly driven in by a charge of 800 insurgent cavalry and infantry, who furiously assailed the little party of foragers. A squadron of Agramonte's cavalry, led by Lopez Precio, attacked on the right, while the left was assailed by a squadron of Camaguey cavalry, under Maj. Caballero. Soon the fighting was hand-to-hand, the insurgents attacking witht machetes, the Spaniards defending with bayonets. The carts served as rallying points. The conflict was short, sharp, and decisive. The Spaniards made desperate resistance. But they were armed with old-fashioned Remington rifles, and consequently had not the advantage of the Mauser quick-firers. They fell like leaves before the wind, overweighed by vastly superior numbers.

"Capt. Borrego and three private soldiers escaped to the rear. Eleven soldiers and the two guides reached Fort Senado. One Lieutenant and twenty-two soldiers were killed on the field and eight Spaniards were wounded. Two Lieutenants and twenty-one soldiers were taken prisoners. The insurgent loss was heavy. Col. Oscar Primelles, Lieuts. Recio and Espinoso were killed. Maj. Castellanos was wounded. Col. Primelles belongs to a distinguished Cuban family in Camaguey and was a physician before the war. He was shot and twice prodded by a bayonet wielded by a soldier of the Puerto Rico Battalion.

"The prisoners were sent by the insurgents to Minas with a letter from José Maria Rodriguez, who commanded the insurgents' force, stating that the Spanish defense was heroic and he took pleasure in returning the survivors. The prisoners say they were treated respectfully. Gen. Rodriguez formerly was chief of staff under Gen. Gomez. He is a small man and lame in consequence of a wound received in the former revolution. He organized the insurgents in Santa Clara Province. He assumed command in Puerto Principe Province when Gomez when to Santa Clara. Gens. Gomez and Maceo are in the Siguanea Valley now. Three battalions of Spanish troops landed today. Rain prevented much enthusiasm.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

SPANIARDS ADMIT RECENT DEFEAT.

Capt. Borrego's Column Practically Annihilated by Insurgents.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—Word has been received from Havana that 800 insurgents, led by Rodriguez, Lopez, and Recio, attacked the Spanish column of Capt. Borrego, consisting of seventy-two soldiers, near Nuevitas. The troops made a heroic defense, but Lieut. Ardieto and twenty-nine of the Spaniards were killed and eight wounded. Capt. Borrego and four men escaped, but the remainder of the column was captured. The insurgents have put a stop to harvesting in the Camaguey district.

MANY MINOR ENGAGEMENTS IN CUBA

Insurgents Overwhelmingly Defeated as the Royalists Tell It.

Havana, Dec. 15.—A column of troops commanded by Col. Oliver met the forces of Gomez and Maceo Dec. 11 at Altos de Alberuches. The resulting engagement lasted from the afternoon into the night. The insurgents were dislodged, leaving upon the field fifteen killed. The troops had five killed and twenty wounded, one of the latter an officer.

Cols. Lara and Zubeldia went in pursuit, and, passing around their opponents, came west again and met them upon the retreat carrying many wounded.

The insurgent band, led by Cebreso Zardui and Cayo Alvarez, were attacked by the combined forces of the battalions of Bailen, Barbastro, and San Marcial at Maltiempo and were utterly defeated and dispersed, losing thirteen killed and twenty-three wounded. The troops lost in this engagement three killed and seven wounded.

Racallo's band was attacked by the battalion of Zaragoza at the plantation of San Antonio, when it fled, but was overtaken by the battalion of Galicia, and afterwards by Col. Brull's forces. The insurgents were dispersed, their loss being unknown, but it is thought to be heavy.

The battalions of Cuenca and Corboda have arrived home and have been given a greeting.

The transport Legazpi arrived at Santiago de Cuba today.

Eight men have been arrested, together with some laborers, for having formed a combination for stealing daily cartridges and ammunition. Among them is a delegate from the New York Junta.

TENNESSEEANS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

One Party Now in Cuba and Another About to Leave.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Cuban sympathizers are active in Memphis. A dozen men left this city Nov. 24 to fight with the insurgents, and news has just been received of their safe arrival in Cuba, where they were received with open arms. Among those who went from here are E. E. Mills and T. Y. Mayne of Chicago, Andrew Wheeler of Kansas City, and I. A. Collins of Springfield, Conn. It is said another expedition is being formed here which will leave in a few days.

REPLY TO A SPANISH PAMPHLET.

Senor de Quesada Invites Investigation of the Patriots' Assertions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Señor de Quesada publishes a reply today to a widely disseminated pamphlet signed "American." In this reply the patriot cause is strongly advocated and the investigation of the truth of all statements made invited. Señor de Quesada calls attention to the possession of all sources of news by the Spaniards and the inhibition issued by Campos against newspaper men, laying a death penalty upon any American who ventures inside the insurgent lines. The hign character of the officials of the new national government, the magnitude of the uprising, and the enormous expenditure of the royalists in money and treasure are all brought forward. The false reports sent out under official sanction for the purpose of influencing public opinion in this country are exposed and the refusal of Spain to permit close inquiry dwelt upon as proof that such reports lack any semblance of truth.

ABYSSINIANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

Have the Italians Penned Up Waiting for Reinforcements.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The Capitale states that an army of 100,000 Abyssinians is advancing rapidly in two columns on Adowa and Asmara. The Italians who occupy those points will remain on the defensive, says the paper, and will endeavor to temporize with their antagonists until reinforcements arrive for their relief. All the inhabitants of Adowa are arming themselves for an attack.

Adowa is the capital of Tigre in Abyssinia, and is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out and has many factories, and is the chief entrance for trade between the interior and the coast.

It is the chief entrance for trade between the interior and the coast.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Sig. Imbriani (Socialist) and Sig. Cavalotti (Radical) made speeches attacking the government for its African policy in relation to the recent defeat of Italian troops by the Abyssinians and demanding the resignation of the government. Sig. Crispi will reply to this attack tomorrow.

BULGARIAN SOBRANJE IN DISORDER

President Unable to Preserve Peace and Leaves the Chamber.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 15.—At the meeting of the Sobranje today M. Neitchoff, a Deputy, in a speech opposed voting any money for the government, owing to its attitude upon the religion of the heir apparent, Prince Boris, who, according to the announcement made to a deputation of the Sobranje by his father, Prince Ferdinand, is to be baptized in the orthodox Greek Church.

The President of the Sobranje refused to allow M. Neitchoff to proceed on these lines, but the latter persisted, declaring that he would only yield to force. The President and the government officials thereupon left the chamber amid an immense uproar.

M. Neitchoff maintained his position in the Tribune until the President returned to the Chamber. The President was again greeted with a great tumult and again retired, but he soon returned and ordered the removal from the Chamber of M. Neitchoff.

Half a dozen ushers sprang forward to execute the order, but they were attacked and beaten and finally expelled by some of M. Neitchoff's friends and partisans, while others led M. Neitchoff out of the House.

Tumult followed. The President declared he would resign. He left the chair, but was literally carried back by a majority of the Deputies. The House adjourned in great disorder.

STEAMER INDIANA IN COLLISION.

Beached to Avoid Sinking in the Mersey After the Accident.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.—The American liner Indiana, Capt. Boggs, from Philadelphia Dec. 2, at 7:30 o'clock this evening was turning in the stream here in order to land its passengers, when it collided with the British steamer Zamora, which was anchored in midstream.

The Indiana showed a big rent in her port side, just at the collision bulkhead, through which the water rushed. Tugs towed the injured vessel alongside the landing stage and its passengers were landed. The vessel sank three feet in half an hour. Futile efforts were made to plug up the great hole in the steamer's side. The ship was towed to the Chester shore and beached there.

The Zamora was also badly damaged

The Indiana is a brig-rigged iron steamer of 2,484 tons and 3,158 tons gross register. It was built at Philadelphia in 1873 and is owned by the International Navigation company. Its dimensions are: Length, 342 feet; beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 24.9 feet.

It has five bulkheads. The Zamora is a vessel of 773 tons burden.

WILL HAVE TO FIGHT TO GET IT.

Vice-President on the Attitude Toward England in Alaska.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 15.—Thomas S. Newell, elected Delegate to Congress from Alaska last summer, writes to the Alaska Mining Record from Boston, Mass.:

"In an interview with Vice-President Stevenson on my way down from Alaska he was decided in his opinion in regard to the boundary line. He considered there was no question to arbitrate, and if England thought it had any rights in that direction it would have to fight for them; that the government did not purpose according England the least consideration in regard to any claims it might bring up in regard to the Territory of Alaska.

"The people may rest assured that the interests of the Territory are in safe hands and that with the incoming Congress there is no doubt the Territory will be accorded a Delegate and through that Delegate any legislation necessary will be enacted."

EUROPEANS SURVEYING IN CHINA.

Germans and Russians Seeking a Naval Station Near Shan-Tung.

London, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says:

"It is reported that the Germans and Russians are surveying Kiao-Chau Bay south of Shan-Tung as a possible naval station. The Russian squadron will probably winter there, the Japanese having rendered Port Arthur useless for the present."

NICARAGUA LEGATION IS GIVEN UP.

Representation to This Country Discontinued for Economy's Sake.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The diplomatic representation of Nicaragua has been discontinued for the first time in many years, and as a matter of economy no legation will be maintained at Washington.

This action is a matter of surprise to officials here, owing to the importance of some of the questions, notably the canal, in which the United States and Nicaragua are mutually interested.

Dr. Guzman has presented his letters of recall to the State Department and has entered upon the practice of medicine at his home, which was formerly the Nicaraguan Legation.

Young Baby Given to Two Boys.

Two women gave Lorenzo Johnson and Harry De Vos of No. 15 Aberdeen street a basket in Union Park last evening which they said contained clothing. The boys were requested to deliver it to No. 114 Wood street, and after receiving 10 cents from one of the women started in that direction. They had gone but a few blocks when they heard the cries of a baby proceeding from within the basket. They notified the police and the child, which is thought to be about two weeks old, was taken to the Foundlings' Home, which is located at the number given the messengers.

Stabbed During a Saloon Quarrel.

G. W. Hough, No. 7146 Aberdeen street, was stabbed in the back during a fight in a saloon owned by Samuel Ellis at No. 7158 Aberdeen street early yesterday morning. Edward Kane, supposed to be the man who did the stabbing, was arrested with James Glenster, George Boyle, Albert Eckert, Robert Granto, and Anna Zerfuss, and all were locked up at the Englewood police station.

A Big Bear.

A black bear weighing 512 pounds was killed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by two hunters last week.

NO HELP FROM POWERS.

WEST SIDE ALDERMAN AGAINST CARS IN JACKSON STREET.

Puts Himself Squarely on Record as Opposed to Any Different Use of the Thoroughfare Except as a Boulevard—Sees No Hope for the Central Electric Ordinance—Find Another Forged Frontage Signature—Kedzie Avenue Owners Protest.

"I am unqualifiedly opposed to any company occupying Jackson street with a car line."

So said Ald. John Powers when asked yesterday on his return from New York how he stood regarding the Central Electric ordinance.

"If that measure ever comes up in the Council," he continued, "I shall make the fight of my life against it."

Since Mr. Powers left the city ten days ago all kinds of stories have been afloat touching his position in this matter. Some pretended to know positively he was quietly working for the Willits enterprise, while others declared he would be found to be behind the Yerkes ordinance.

But the Alderman "gives it out cold" he will "fool" them all if they think him "chump" enough to "go against" public sentiment in a matter of this kind at the present time.

Besides the expressions he has already been credited with having uttered Mr. Powers said a good deal more. He declared any West Side Alderman who votes to put cars in Jackson street will forever bury himself politically.

"I would no more think of voting for either of the ordinances that have been introduced than I would of going out and telling my constituents they are a lot of idiots," he said. "Once in a while an Alderman might undertake to do something he probably ought not to and get away with it, but no man can attempt anything of that sort in this case.

Car Lines Enough.

"The sentiment of the people on the West Side is too strongly in favor of keeping Jackson street open for driving purposes. And I am with them. We have car lines enough crossing the river now. I want to see Jackson street made a boulevard, and will fight for that. I understand the West Park Board has made a liberal offer, and the street should be given to it.

"I doubt whether an attempt will be made to pass the Central Electric ordinance tomorrow night, or at any other time, because I don't believe many of the West Side Aldermen will dare to vote for it, unless they want to defy the wishes of those whom they represent. I shall certainly, as I said before, make the fight of my life against it."

Ald. Powers' position will undoubtedly have much to do with the action of those who are engineering this ordinance in the Council. They have been counting upon his support. In all the stories given out about having enough votes to pass the measure statements have been made to the effect that he was "for it."

More Fraud Found.

Another fraudulent signature for frontage in Jackson street was discovered on Friday. Joseph Dunn, who lives at Crawford, Ill., is down on the petition as signing consent for 200 feet at Jackson and Jefferson streets. Mr. Dunn denies ever having signed, and will, so it is said, make amdavit before Commissioner Kent or any other authorized official to that effect and take his name from the list. He characterizes it as a forgery and is indignant over the liberty taken.

The fraud was discovered by R. O'Dwyer. In looking over the list of frontage signed he saw the name of Joseph Dunn and, knowing Mr. Dunn intimately, doubted the genuineness of the signature. He asked Mr. Dunn's son-in-law, Mr. Ward, about the name of Mr. Dunn being appended to the petition. He was immediately told it was a fraud.

Mr. O'Dwyer made an appointment to meet Mr. Dunn and find out about the signature. Mr. O'Dwyer said in regard to the discovery of the fraud: "Mr. Dunn said he had been approached to sign the petition, but had not done so and would not. He assured me he would go before Commissioner Kent and see his signature was removed."

There are one or two other signatures which are questioned, but nothing definite has yet been discovered in regard to them.

Signatures Against Invasion.

Six thousand signatures have been secured to a protest against the invasion of Jackson street by street railways of any kind, and this protest, which is in the form of a petition, will be presented at the Council meeting tonight. Although the majority of the names are those of residents of the West Side, a large number of signatures from the North and South Sides are included in the list.

The petition has been in circulation for over a week and is in the hands of a committee of prominent West Side residents, which is preparing it for presentation tonight. It is general in its scope and is not directed specifically against the Central Electric or any other company seeking to grab Jackson boulevard, but protests against any occupation whatsoever by any tracks. The protest, however, was called out for presentation tonight for fear of the franchise of the Central Electric people coming up for decision. Men in a position to know how the question of frontage stands say the probability of the Central Electric company obtaining its franchise is slight.

KEDZIE AVENUE OWNERS PROTEST.

Declare Proposed Street Car Line Is a Menace to School Children.

"No one can be elected to the Council unless Mr. Yerkes says so, and you know it."

This was the statement of Roger Sullivan at a mass-meeting at No. 1527 West Lake street yesterday afternoon. It was a gathering of the property-owners and citizens living on and near Kedzie avenue, called for the purpose of protesting against a trolley line being placed on this avenue from Madison to Fulton street, connecting two of Mr. Yerkes' lines.

Central Park Public School is located on this proposed line. The opponents of the innovation called the meeting for the protection of the 1,100 children who attend the school and who, many times a day, cross and recross the street in which the railroad will operate.

"There are 2,700 feet of frontage on Kedzie avenue which will be passed by this line," said Andrew J. Graham, "and property-owners represented 2,300 feet of this frontage have signed a remonstrance against the road, which will be presented to the Council. The few property-owners who have signed a petition in favor of the car line have had their consent purchased. John McMahan, the principal property-owner, is opposed to the line; M. J. Fiske, John Oliver, all the residents of Washington boulevard, near where the line would cross, are opposed to it. But it is for the protection of the children that we protest against the Council granting the street car company the right to build this line."

Roger Sullivan, ex-Probate Clerk, spoke strongly, favoring a lower street car fare.

"Two cents is enough," he said, "for a street car fare, and that is the rate Iam in favor car fare, and that is the rate I am in favor years ago you had to pay five cents for a newspaper, and at the same time twenty-four street car tickets could be bought for a dollar. Now you pay five cents for a street car ride and one cent for the best newspaper. Street car fares are the only prices that have advanced in Chicago in the last twenty years.

"I am in favor of making the Council compel the Lake Street Elevated road to place aprons under their tracks at the intersection of each street. Many women have had their dresses ruined by the droppings of grease and filth from these tracks."

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It consists of: Andrew J. Graham, William Doyle, W. H. Durraut, O. M. Brady, J. McMahan, John Oliver, Benjamin Kramer.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BUSCH-VON GONTARD WEDDING AT ST. LOUIS TODAY

Guests Have Already Begun to Arrive by Special Train—Prospective Bridegroom Talks Sensibly and Says He Is Not a Count.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Yesterday was rather a quiet twenty-four hours in the history of the Busch-Von Gontard wedding, which occurs tomorrow. Some eighty guests came in on special trains from Chicago and the East during the previous evening and in the morning, and their disposal and entertainment was the principal question to be solved in the Busch household.

The Busch household, at No. 1 Busch place, just behind the brewery, is and has been so busy a place that most of the Busches of the male persuasion have for the last three days been living down-town and eschewing family ties in the matter of luncheons and dinners. It is given over to the modistes, the dressmakers, the mantuamakers, and other kinds of garmentmakers who disapprove of mankind and snub him.

It is a big, finely furnished house, with a great lawn and stables, conspicuously labeled "Private" well in front. Mr. Adolphus Busch, the father of the bride, has been in the habit of regarding the mansion as his own until yesterday, when it is on record that a woman with her mouth full of pins met him at the side doorway and told him to go away; that they had no time to talk to anybody. The confectioning of the bride is a very serious

COUNT PAUL VON GONTARD. [The groom.] MISS CLARA HAZEL BUSCH. [The bride.] ADOLPHUS BUSCH. [Father of the bride.]

matter, seeing there has been some kind of delay in the arrival of the costumes, and that everything must be ready by Monday morning early, with a workless Sunday between and half a dozen gowns not yet ready. The story of the wedding in the last two or three days is not easy to tell.

Mr. von Gontard has been rather surprise at the amount of advertising he has received, and, while he does not exactly resent it, he does not like it. "I am not a Count nor a Baron nor anything of the kind," he said yesterday. "My family made their start in life by my great-grandfather building the palace of Potsdam for King Frederick the Great. We have never been distinguished for anything else that I could find out, and the only thing that I have inherited is a longing to be let alone. You Americans insist upon all kinds of things for me, and in looking back through the papers I find you made me first a Count, then you put me down, rank by rank, until you finally got me where I belong, for I am simply a German gentleman who has had the great good luck to be betrothed to a lovely girl whom you St. Louis people seem to like very much, and of whom I myself highly approve. You must understand that here in St. Louis I am in the fourth dimension. I don't quite understand you, and you don't quite understand me, which is a good deal more my loss than yours, I admit."

Miss Busch herself is difficult to interview, and brief when interviewed. Here is what she said at second-hand: "I don't know what use it would be for me to say anything in the papers. There isn't anything I can say. Everybody has been so nice to me that if there were any way I could thank them altogether I'd do it, but I can't. Why don't the reporters see papa?"

Seeing papa has not been quite so easy a matter for the common reporter, as Miss Busch may perhaps imagine. Mr. Busch has been for a week past the busiest and most secluded man in St. Louis. Here is the way in which an intimate friend and an old associate of Mr. Busch figured the expense of the ceremony up to 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon: The bride's trousseau, $12,000; direct presents to Miss Busch, the bridemaids, and the members of the family, $10,000; the entertainment of the wedding guests, special trains, hotel bills, and carriages, $20,000; rent of the parlor floor of the Southern Hotel for one month, $12,000; other hotel bills, $1,000; floral decorations of the Busch mansion and the hotels and the Church of the Messiah, $15,000; the marriage fee to the pastor, $1,000. Upon top of this is to put at least $10,000 worth of miscellanacus, which will make the whole cost of the wedding $81,000.

Today's story of the wedding guests is shortly told. The Chicago special got in on Friday morning with some eighty people on board, all of whom are stopping at the Southern. Most of the Eastern friends of the Busch family have been put up at the Planters' and there are also a dozen or so at the St. Nicholas. The various members of the family and their St. Louis friends are doing everything in their power to make the time pass pleasantly.

Carriages are constantly waiting, one livery firm alone having contracted to supply 100 carriages continuously until Tuesday noon. The theaters and every other sort of public amusement has been made available, and in a quiet, undemonstrative way the Busch guests own the city, with male headquarters at Tony Faust's and female at the Southern.

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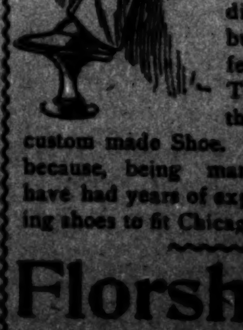

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"These two volumes constitute, from the point of view of literature, the most important publications of the season—or, for that matter, of several seasons. The letters are so entirely in accord with the published works that they form a connecting link to bind them together, and they also supply the Key to them. As biography, these letters are a great and lasting interest; as literature they will take their place beside 'Culture and Anarchy' and 'Essays in Criticism.'"—The Outlook.

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The Tribune,
First in News,
First in Advertising,
First in the Hands
Chicago

COOPER AND FARRELL.

ELECTED PRESIDENT AND MARSHAL OF COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Four Tickets in the Field, the Regular Going Through with One Exception—Principal Fight Made on West Side Committeemen—Griffin, Garry, and Dullard the Successful Candidates — Features of Yesterday's Election—All Out for Harmony.

Col. John S. Cooper and Capt. James H. Farrell will lead the County Democracy through another year of tribulation. Whether they can make any better showing in the way of party victories than heretofore is a problem that worries them considerably. It will also cause the members who march and fight to do a great deal of hard thinking. Harmony, of which there has not been a great deal lately, must be restored.

"CAPTAIN" TOM DOLAN.

Otherwise, say some of the old-time fellows, there can be nothing to hope for. The organization held its annual election yesterday afternoon. There were four tickets in the field. Col. John S. Cooper's name, as candidate for reëlection to the Presidency, headed three of them. Daniel E. Root was his only opponent. Great efforts were put forth to establish the harmony movement. Mr. Root's friends said he did not want the office. For that reason some of them openly advocated Cooper. They argued that he had the time to spare and the means to put the club on its feet in good shape. "Billy" Walsh declared, however, that the club had never been so financially embarrassed it could not pay its bills.

Otto Hasterlin. Anton Pfohl.
FROM THE TOWN OF LAKE.

LITTLE DAVID DOLLARD, THE MASCOT.

For some reason not explained many of the old-timers were not present. Col. Michael Charles McDonald kept away. Only 197 votes were cast. Of this number Col. Cooper received 182. With one exception the regular ticket, presented by a nominating committee, was elected.

MAX SCHWARTZ RETURNS TO THE FOLD.

Ticket as Elected.

The successful candidates were:
For President—John S. Cooper.
For Vice-President, South Side—Frank J. [illegible]

S. E. COOK OF PULLMAN.

For Vice-President, North Side—Robert E. [illegible]
For Recording Secretary—James J. Gray.
For Financial Secretary—E. C. Tourtelotte.
For Treasurer—F. S. Peabody.
For Marshal—James H. Farrell.
For Quartermaster—J. W. Brown.
For Assistant Quartermaster—Joseph Niehoff.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—August Schwelm.
Members of Executive committee, North Side—[illegible] G. Murphy, Chairman; John H. [illegible] W. Maltby. South Side—J. G. Flinn, [illegible] Root, H. B. Fleming. West Side—[illegible], M. S. Garry, John H. Dullard, William C. Walsh, James Con-[illegible]

[illegible] fight was made on West Side committeemen. Stephen D. Griffin, T. P. Powers, and John H. Dullard were the nominees on the regular ticket. They had M. S. Garry, D. J. Galvin, and Charles Oakley against them on the Holly Springs ticket.

GEORGE W. McCURDY. GEORGE H. DALTON.

In the number of votes received Garry lead with 165, as against 139 for Griffin, 136 for Powers, and 154 for Dullard. So Powers was declared defeated.

There was some hard feeing because Oakley had not come out ahead of Griffin. This was the only discordant note of the day. Oakley was on the ground and worked hard to win.

The polls opened at 2:30 p. m., with Henry Carroll, Martin White, and Theo. Speaber as judges, and closed at 6 o'clock. Nearly all that time the rooms were filled with Democrats. Capt. Farrell exercised a sort of supervision over the whole thing. As his name appeared on all the tickets he could afford to see that everybody got fair play. Jerry Flinn, in a flaming red necktie, acted the part of watcher.

CASEY CASTS THE FIRST VOTE.

SECRETARY BURKE AND "CAPT." JAMES FARRELL AS ART CRITICS.

How the Voting Was Done.

Martin Casey, in Chicago since '47, was the first man to vote. There was a contented smile on Martin's face as he emerged from the marking booth and deposited his ballot. Thomas Dolan was close behind him, Capt. Farrell, John O'Brien, and Joe Niehoff worked a joke on the old man and got him unconsciously to pose for his picture.

While he is credited with having received every vote cast, J. W. Brown, the quartermaster, was an awfully busy man. Niehoff, running for assistant quartermaster on the regular and Holly Springs tickets, was the nominee of the Birmingham ticket for quartermaster. He had some fears that this might cause him to be defeated for the place he has long held and was electioneering both for himself and Brown for all there was in it. Francis S. Peabody was there and made a hit with a new style collar that will be adopted by the marching club.

Max Swartz created a stir when he put in an appearance, paid his dues, and voted. Everybody shouted, "Swartz has returned to the fold."

Old Guard All on Hand.

The [illegible] Irwin helped to keep the ball rolling. [illegible] Cook, whom Capt. Farrell declared [illegible] missed a march, came in all the way from Pullman to take a hand. John H. Dullard looked on from a high chair in the smoking-room. Frank Murphy, proud of a three years' record as Chairman of the Executive committee, expressed confidence of a sure reëlection, but he staid to see the thing through. There was no way of learning in advance what W. V. Magnus, who was after that office on the Tallapoosa, might do. He was there and had two brothers helping him.

The voting went along at lively rate until 5 o'clock, when it appeared to stop entirely. Collector Frank Kennedy took in $350. Then the German quartet livened things up with a few songs.

It took three hours to count the ballots. There was a great deal of scratching. Only 120 were cast straight. The new officers will be installed as soon as Col. Cooper returns, when the club expects to give a banquet.

Fifteen cabinet photographs, including two large panels, $8, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater Building.

VOTING IN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROOMS.

GUARDS FOR THE COAST.

YOUNG MEN FORMING NEW BATTALION MARINE MILITIA.

Work of Enlistment Goes Merrily On—Many Officers and Members of the Old Organization Re-enlist—State Expected to Furnish Uniforms, Munitions, and Arms—General Government to Be Asked to Turn Over One of the Old War Vessels.

Chicago is to have another battalion of marine militia. From the time the previous one was disbanded, a year ago, because of internal dissensions, the formation of a new battalion has been in the minds of the men who were in the old one. A new commandant, however, will be in charge.

The unprotected condition of the city has caused some of its members much worriment. It is said Canada has several powerful vessels manned by English officers and sailors in the Great Lakes, maintained ostensibly to protect Canada's fishing interests, and in case of war with Great Britain these vessels could at short notice and without much opposition lay tribute on or do immense damage to Chicago and other lake cities.

The training the marines are to receive will enable them not only to immediately do service in any department of the navy, but will also fit them for any other branch of active service, except that of cavalry.

Last summer a civil organization called the Naval Reserve Association of Illinois was chartered by the State, whose object was "to promote the spirit of loyalty; to popularize and strengthen the naval service; to aid and foster naval militia; to encourage the collection and dissemination of naval intelligence; to give instruction and to drill in seamanship and naval and military tactics; and to provide proper facilities for carrying out the aforesaid objects."

The organization was composed of 200 prominent citizens of Chicago, and was the first step toward the organization of the new marine battalion. The officers elected were:

President—Ex-Judge McConnell.
Vice-President—Alexander J. Jones.
Secretary—Charles S. Thornton.
Treasurer—E. F. Lawrence.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the above officers and the following:

Jeremiah Leaming, Col. R. S. Thompson,
Ex-Judge L.C. Collins, Andrew Crawford.
Wm. K. Sullivan,

These men will see that uniforms, arms, vessels with full equipment, and suitable quarters in Chicago are at the disposal of the new militia. It is expected the State will furnish the uniforms, arms, and munitions, and the government will place at their disposal one of its old war vessels.

There are now at South Chicago in storage a steam launch and eight cutters, part of the equipment of the brick battleship Illinois during the World's Fair. These were presented to the State at the close of the Fair, and the new reserves have received the assurance these boats will be placed at their disposal.

At an election of officers three weeks ago many of those chosen were officers in the battalion with Commander Shaffner. They were:

Lieutenants—
Henry A. Allen, E. H. Harrison.
A. A. Michelson,
Lieutenants, junior grade—
William Arthur, Arthur Dovale,
J. A. Ubsdell, Samuel E. Darby.
Ensigns—
George F. Jewett, H. Quinlan,
Henry Dolese, William Easton,
Samuel D. Flood, John R. Eldred.
O. T. Warren,
Adjutant—Herbert McNulta.
Navigator and Ordnance Officer—William J. Wilson.
Surgeon—Dr. Samuel J. Jones.
Paymaster—Horatio L. Wait.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Paul Guilford.
Chief Engineer—David P. Jones.

All that now remains to be done to complete the organization is to enlist the proper number of men, of which the minimum is 140. Nearly this number has already enlisted, and in ten days another meeting will be held, at which it is expected the enlistments will run well up toward the full quota allowed.

PROPERTY-OWNERS ARE SATISFIED

Chicago, and Northwestern Railway Simply Protecting Its Rights.

A meeting of property-owners whose land lies adjacent to the old right of way of the St. Charles air line was held at the house of M. J. Gleason, No. 2016 Grenshaw street, at which all the difficulties in regard to the threatened encroachment of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad were cleared away.

The committee which had been investigating the matter reported that the railroad company had torn down all the fences on the old right of way, with the exception of the strip between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. It was simply fencing in the property which, according to the records, it owned and upon which it had paid taxes.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad company owned the old right of way by warranty deed from the St. Charles air line. To most of this property it has given quit claim deeds. In regard to the property between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets the company claims a clear title. It was shown to the meeting that the company had no intention of building any new line, but simply wanted to preserve its rights.

BELIEVE HIS DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

New Theory Advanced by R. H. Helliwell's Friends.

Recent developments point to a new theory as to the death of R. H. Helliwell, who shot himself, supposedly with suicidal intent, at his home in Oak Park last Saturday evening.

The Oak Park police first disposed of the theory of murder by ascertaining the pistol used was one which Helliwell had been in the habit of carrying because of the recent holdups in Austin and Oak Park. The pistol he carried was of an old pattern which had been in the family many years and contained two cartridges. Mr. Helliwell always carried the pistol in the breast pocket of his coat.

It is now thought by his family and the police that in stooping to wash the pedal of his wheel the revolver dropped from his pocket and was accidentally discharged.

This theory is strengthened by the fact that his business and family relations were of the pleasantest character, and no motive for suicide can be assigned.

Dr. Bassett, the family physician, said last night:

"I have been Mr. Helliwell's physician several years and I can positively say domestic troubles had nothing to do with the shooting. His health was excellent. In fact, I had not been called to attend him for nearly a year, and then his trouble was simply a cold."

The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR ATHLETICS IN LINCOLN PARK.

Turngemeinde Wants to Raise $5,000 for Building and Apparatus.

The committee appointed by the Chicago Turngemeinde to make arrangements for building an open air gymnasium in Lincoln Park met yesterday morning in a committee room of their building No. 257 North Clark street. The members of the committee of twenty-five present were:

Judge Stein, Adolph Georg,
J. C. Miller, Emil Block,
Fritz Goetz, Theodore Harz,
Max Stern, Henry Sueder,
George Schmidt, Charles Roell,
J. D. Zernitz, John Walz,
Adam Press, J. C. W. Rhode.

This committee was appointed last Wednesday to arrange for the preparation of the ground in the park and erection of a building.

A subcommittee of five was appointed to work out a plan of ways and means to raise $5,000, the sum the Turngemeinde intends to spend for the gymnasium. The committee is composed of:

George Schmidt, Adolph Georg,
W. T. Ball, J. C. W. Rhode.
E. S. Dreyer,

Henry Sueder, professor of physical culture in the public schools; E. Boehm, Superintendent of the Turngemeinde gymnasium; Fritz Goetz, Theodore Harz, and J. C. W. Rhode were appointed a committee to select the furnishings for the gymnasium.

Nothing further will be done regarding the gymnasium until after New Year's, when the committee will meet at the call of the President.

NEW FEATURES AT CYCLE CONCERT

Special Program Wednesday Evening for Gen. Merritt and Party.

No cycling event has ever drawn together as performers so many prominent wheelmen and women as are to be seen at the Cycle Concert and Carnival at Battery "D." Of the two women's clubs entered in competition for the silver trophy the Englewood High School girls lead with 440 votes, to 239 for the Uniques, and of the men's clubs the Lake Views are ahead with 190, followed by the Western Wheel Works Bugle Corps with 152, Lincolns with 130, Monitors with 80, Thistles 69, Columbias 58, and Smalleys 19. In the contest for a $550 piano to be awarded to the most popular club the Lake Views have a "cinch" so far with 58 votes, the Lincolns, with 9 votes, being second.

There will be special features every night this week, beginning with tomorrow evening, which will be Chicago Cycling club night, and this strong body will take part in the performance for the first time as an organization. Wednesday evening will be marked by the attendance of Gen. Merritt and party, when a special feature will be introduced showing the possible use of the bicycle in warfare.

CELEBRATES HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

Father Cartan's Long Connection with the Church Appropriately Marked.

Father Joseph M. Cartan's silver jubilee was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord, at Dashiel and Thirty-seventh streets, of which he is pastor.

Father Cartan was ordained a priest by Bishop Foley in December, 1869. He was connected with a church in Bloomington for a time, and also with St. Patrick's Church in Chicago. He was appointed pastor of the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord in 1874, and has continued in charge there ever since.

Father Cartan yesterday celebrated a mass of thanksgiving, assisted by the fourteen priests who have at different times been connected with his church. There was a children's reception in the afternoon. Father Cartan was born in Dublin in 1847.

Leads Policeman a Long Chase.

John Stein, No. 36 Temple street, gave Policeman Reinhardt of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station a long run after him on Saturday evening, and after the latter had fired three shots he was led into a dark alley and fell into a mudhole. When the policeman located his victim at his home, with a wound in the leg, and in the kindness of his heart departed in search of the police ambulance in which to convey him to the County Hospital, the latter left for parts unknown. It is said Stein was concerned in a fracas at Arnold's saloon, No. 241 West Chicago avenue, where Reinhardt attempted to arrest him.

Raffle Benefit for Oram.

John W. Oram, recently convicted of the murder of Joseph Conlon and whose punishment was fixed by the jury at death, is soon to have a raffle benefit. Oram has surrendered his watch to be raffled, and his friends are selling tickets. Oram also has a bunch of tickets which he is disposing of to jail visitors. Oram is cheerful, and is said to be one of the best behaved prisoners in the jail.

Term Closes at Northwestern.

At the Northwestern University, Evanston, the last week the regular examinations were held in all departments and most of the students were kept busy with their studies. The greater part of the students finished the examinations on Saturday, and today many of them will leave for their homes to spend the holidays. The term will close tomorrow, and college will not open again until Thursday, Jan. 2.

Suicide's Body Identified.

The body of the man who committed suicide in a box car at West Pullman last Thursday by shooting himself in the head was identified yesterday at Rolston's morgue in Pullman as that of George L. Roeder. The identification was by George Bradshaw, No. 1033 Tripp avenue, a son-in-law of Roeder.

Gives $100 for Christmas Dinner.

Mrs. A. C. Buell has presented to Supervisor James McMahon her annual gift of $100 to provide a Christmas dinner for the Evanston poor. The distribution will be made on Christmas eve from Blackler & Co.'s market on Davis street.

Brakeman Killed by a Fall.

Alexander Lacure, a brakeman on the Belt line, was killed at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Twenty-sixth street viaduct by falling from the top of a box car. His home was at Freeport, Ill. The inquest will be held today.

Subject of Dr. Brobst's Lecture.

The subject of Dr. F. J. Brobst's noonday lecture today at Central Music Hall will be "Society in Heaven." Subject of the prelude will be "Christian Science Analyzed."

MR. CLEVELAND AND DUCKS RETURN

Brings Back Many Trophies of His Recent Expedition.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—President Cleveland returned to Washington this afternoon from his hunting trip in the waters of North Carolina. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, Lighthouse Inspector Lamberton, and Commander Wildes. The President looked the picture of health and vigor as he stepped from the lighthouse-tender Maple and walked to his carriage, which Private Secretary Thurber had in waiting for him.

The run from Norfolk was made in fair time, and it was 2:30 o'clock when the boat reached Washington. Quite a number of people had congregated at the landing place when the President arrived.

A good string of ducks, the best evidence of the party's luck, was taken from the vessel and distributed among the members of the party.

Barring the inclement weather which for several days seriously interfered with the sport, there was no special incident of the trip.

The storm in the vicinity of Hatteras was reported by the President and those accompanying him as being severe. During the stress of weather the lighthouse tender anchored behind Hatteras light, where the storm lost its severity.

The President first learned of the death of Judge Thurman at Elizabeth City, N. C. He paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished Ohioan, alluding to him as "one of the truest and ablest patriots of the republic."

An Innovation in Travel.

On and after Dec. 15 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will place buffet cars on their trains between Chicago and Danville, in which meals will be served à la carte. This adds another convenience to the excellent service of this line.

BIRTH OF A NEW PARTY.

"PATRIOTS OF AMERICA" ENTER THE POLITICAL FIELD.

W. H. Harvey Founds an Organization Which It Is Expected Will in Time Absorb All Republicans, Democrats, and Goldbugs, and Dominate the Affairs of the Country—So Far Three Men Have "Signed"—High Hopes and Great Possibilities.

W. H. Harvey, the local apostle of free silver, who is better known as "Coin," yesterday launched his new political party on an unconscious country. According to the prospectus which Mr. Harvey gave out it is to be an oath-bound secret organization with the title of "Patriots of America." Its especial mission is to advance the cause of free silver as well as eliminate selfishness from politics, and it is expected to rapidly overcome and destroy all existing political parties. The date when it will elect a President of the United States is not set, but it is intended it will be in the near future.

So far the new organization consists of three national officers, national headquarters in Mr. Harvery's office in the Fort Dearborn Block, and a constitution and printed prospectus bound up in book form with an illustrated paper cover. This latter will be sold to all comers at the uniform price of 25 cents with suitable discounts to the trade and those ordering a number of copies. The prospectus is written much after the fashion of "Coin's Financial School," and gives an imaginary national convention of the organization when it is actually in working order.

The national officers are W. H. Harvey, First National Patriot; Charles H. McClure, National Recorder; and James F. Adams, National Treasurer. Mr. Harvey first elected himself head of the order and then appointed Messrs. Adams and McClure and the organization was declared complete.

Just a Little Topheavy.

All that is necessary now is members to make the thing a success, but just at present is a trifle topheavy, being an army with no privates. When they are secured, however, the full scheme will be carried out, and there will be the First State Patriots and First County Patriots, all owing allegiance to the First National Patriots, scattered all over the country. Incidental to the organization, Mr. Harvey took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the order, and any other constitution which might need it. Recorder McClure performed his first official act by making a record of this oath, and Treasurer Adams gave a bond in the sum of $50,000 for the safe keeping of any money which may come into his hands. The organization, however, rather frowns down on money in politics, the constitution stating especially it is opposed to its use, and gives practical proof of its sincerity in this respect at least by providing that membership in the order shall be free and the organization supported by voluntary contributions.

No salary attaches to any of the offices except that of National Recorder, and Mr. McClure announces he will not accept this. On the first Tuesday of next April, however, when the organization is expected to be in good working order, an election will be held, and a new set of officers chosen or the present set reëlected. It is not believed there will be any new candidates, however, as the constitution expressly provides no national officer can accept any elective or appointive office, nor can he acquire private property in excess of $100,000.

Fresh Problems in Finance.

Exactly how this last provision is reconciled with the cry of the free silver people that when their doctrines prevail every man, woman, and child will be worth three or four times that amount is not stated and it is feared it will prevent many otherwise competent men from seeking these offices in the same way Chicago Judges are constantly resigning because they can make more money in private practice. There is, however, nothing in the constitution to prevent a general officer from resigning any time he finds himself getting dangerously close to the $100,000 limit, and this may prove the way out of the difficulty.

It should be remembered right here this $100,000 limitation applies only to the officers. The privates can accumulate as large private fortunes as their abilities or opportunities allow; the larger the better, as the organization is to be supplied entirely by voluntary contribution.

In order to show there is no hard feeling in the matter and the overthrow of not one, but both of the existing political parties, is the object sought, both of them have been drawn on to complete the organization of the Patriots of America. In other words Mr. McClure, the Recorder, who started in life as a country editor in Marshall, Mich., is a Republican, while Treasurer Adams, who was for many years a farmer in Cooper County, Missouri, is a Democrat. Mr. Harvey's politics have never been classified.

A side order, called the Daughters of the Republic, is also to be started. Its membership will be confined to the gentler sex and the head of it will carry the proud title of the First Woman of the Republic. It is not to be a female suffrage organization by any means, but rather a helping hand to the Patriots of America, who are expected to do the voting.

Children's Home Society Meetings.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Children's Home Society will begin in the Sherman House on Tuesday morning and continue until Wednesday evening. The conference of the State Superintendents will convene on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Rev. George K. Hoover, General Superintendent, said yesterday the Financial Secretary for the State of Illinois had just completed his report, which shows receipts for the last five months, ending Nov. 30, of $4,236, and expenditures of $4,188, leaving a balance on hand of $47. Since July 3 the society has received eighty-five children, and at that date it had fifteen children on hand. Of this number all but eleven have been provided for. Ten children have been replaced.

Last Lecture on the Prophecies.

President Harper of the University of Chicago delivered the last in his course of lectures on "Old Testament Prophecy" yesterday afternoon in Kent Theater at the university. The subject was "Prophecy of the Babylonian Captivity."

MOTHERS OF NOTED MEN—MOTHER OF MAYOR STRONG, NEW YORK.

She died on Easter morning, two years ago, and was then ninety-five years old. She was a woman of strong intellect and of courage. Mayor Strong is one of the many who attribute success and good qualities to his mother. During the war of 1812, when she was 14 years old, she shot several Indians while defending a fort improvised by her mother and other women in Ohio. From 1840, when her husband died, Mayor Strong's mother was never separated from her son. She died in his house in New York. "William is a good boy," the mother used to say, and the son says, "To her early teachings are due any success that I may have achieved in life."—New York World.

POLICE CARE FOR AN OLD WOMAN.

She Has No Ticket or Money and Is Put Off a Train.

Mrs. John K. Miller, 78 years old, who claims distinguished relatives, applied at the Englewood Police Station last night for permission to stay all night, and Capt. Gibbons sent her to the matron.

Mrs. Miller told Capt. Gibbons she came from a town in Oregon and is on her way to Ottawa, Ill. In Oregon she says she owns some property and when she left there she took with her all the money sh had.

Whn she got to Chicago, she says, she was penniless. She boarded a Rock Island train for Ottawa without a ticket, and at Englewood the conductor put her off. She says she is a niece of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who died at the Sherman House some years ago, and that her husband and son were killed in battle.

After hearing her story the officers took up a collection and today will buy her a ticket to Ottawa, where she says she has relatives.

FIVE WORKMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Mass of Rock Falls on Them at Big Stone Gap, Va.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—News reached Nnoxville today of a disaster at Big Stone Gap, Va., on Saturday in which five white laborers lost their lives. The men were working on a cut and had stopped for dinner, seating themselves under a ledge of rock projecting from an embankment. Without warning a bowlder broke loose and came down upon them, causing the instant death of all. The names of only two could be learned. They are: George Hardin of Rural Retreat, Va., and George Belton of Lexington, Va.

A Refined Gift.

The Jacrose Perfume. Per box, $1, express paid. Double size, $1.75. Quadruple, $3.

Buck & Rayner,
State and Madison streets.

Commencing December 15th,
Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) train No. 3 will leave 5:15 a. m., arriving St. Paul 7:30 p. m.; No. 5 will leave 11:40 p. m., arrive St. Paul 2:30 p. m. No. 4 will arrive Chicago 10 p. m. All trains reduced two hours.

Men's toilet case for traveling makes fine Xmas present. Haskel Bros., 52 Madison.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois—Fair Monday, preceded by local showers in southern portion; warm southerly winds Monday, with a prospect of much colder weather Tuesday.

Ohio—Generally fair; winds shifting to southeasterly.

Indiana—Generally fair Monday; southeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair; winds shifting to southeasterly.

Upper Michigan—Fair; winds shifting to southerly; colder Monday night.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, with increasing southerly winds; warmer during the day; much colder by Tuesday morning.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and probably snow Monday afternoon or night; southerly winds, shifting to northerly; colder, with a cold wave Monday night.

Iowa—Fair weather and southerly winds Monday; colder on Tuesday.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fair; warm southerly winds Monday, followed by colder weather by Tuesday morning.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.10	48	56	Clear	....	S.E.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.84	38	40	Clo'dy	....	S.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	34	38	Clo'dy	....	W.
Boston, Mass.	30.06	34	46	Clear	....	N.W.
Cairo, Ill.	30.22	38	38	Rain	.16	N.
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.82	28	36	Clear	....	S.
Chicago	30.34	36	36	Clear	....	N.E.
Cincinnati	30.32	38	42	Clear	....	E.
Cleveland	30.34	34	34	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.W.
Davenport	30.26	30	42	Clear	....	N.E.
Des Moines	30.18	36	46	Clear	....	S.E.
Detroit	30.38	30	38	Clear	....	S.W.
Dodge City	29.94	40	46	Fair	....	S.E.
Duluth, Minn.	30.26	32	32	Fair	....	N.E.
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	54	62	Clo'dy	....	S.
Galveston	30.12	64	68	Clear	.02	S.
Grand Haven	30.34	38	42	Clear	....	N.E.
Green Bay	30.36	28	34	Clear	....	S.E.
Helena, Mont	29.44	32	36	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	29.86	36	44	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Indianapolis	30.30	36	40	Clear	.01	E.
Jacksonville	30.26	48	60	Clear	....	N.E.
Kansas City	30.12	42	48	Clear	....	S.E.
Little Rock	30.14	46	48	Clo'dy	.14	N.E.
Marquette	30.32	24	34	Clear	....	N.
Memphis	30.16	46	50	Rain	.08	E.
Montreal	30.22	28	28	Clo'dy	....	N.
Nashville	30.22	48	56	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
New Orleans	30.20	60	72	Clear	....	S.E.
New York City	30.18	34	42	Clear	....	N.W.
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	38	44	Clear	....	S.E.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.26	38	38	Fair	....	N.W.
Palestine	30.10	58	66	Clear	....	S.E.
Pittsburg	30.34	36	40	Clear	....	S.
Pueblo, Colo	29.84	30	32	Clear	....	W.
Rapid City	29.54	36	50	Fair	....	S.
St. Louis	30.22	40	46	Clear	....	E.
St. Paul	30.14	32	32	Fair	....	S.E.
Salt Lake City	29.72	26	14	Snow	....	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	36	44	Clear	....	N.E.
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	44	50	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Washington	30.28	38	48	Clear	....	W.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK—Arrived—Hekla, Christiansand.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Labrador, Portland.
HAVRE—Arrived—La Normandie, New York.
GREENOCK—Arrived—Assyrian, Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

BEAUCHAMP—Dec. 7, in Canada, Charlie Beauchamp, third son of the late John Beauchamp of Dublin, late of Richmond, Va., tenant of Hartford Building. Toronto and Woodstock, Ont., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BLOCKBURGER—Sadie Margaret, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blockburger, and niece of Minnie and Lillian Kahler, aged 1 year and 6 months. Funeral from 350 South Robey-st., at 12:30 p. m. Monday, by carriages to Calvary. Kansas City papers please copy.

COCHRANE—Mary A. Cochrane, widow of the late Dr. C. H. Cochrane, Dec. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Pajeau, 4345 Grand-blvd. Funeral service at the house Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

FLYNN—At his residence, 460 East North-av., William, dearly beloved husband of Ellen Flynn, nee Fleming, aged 68 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILMORE—Infant daughter of Robert C. and Nellie E. Gilmore, 1611 Cornelia-st. Funeral private.

GADSDEN—Dec. 15, Ernest N., aged 21 years, son of J. S. Gadsden, 949 West Harrison-st., corner Hoyne-av. Funeral from residence at 11 a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 17. Interment at Rosehill.

GOLDSTEIN—Charles, beloved husband of Amelia Goldstein. Funeral from his late residence, 3984 Vernon-av., Monday, Dec. 16, at 1 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

HOULIHAN—Dec. 14, 1895, Mary, beloved wife of Patrick Houlihan (née Dougherty), and mother of John, Mary, and Nellie Houlihan, and Mrs. John Lynagh, aged 52 years, late of 4417 Wentworth-av. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m., to St. Cecelia's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to 49th and Halsted-st. depot, and by cars to Mount Olivet.

DEATHS.

KLEIN—Babette Klein, aged 78 years and 7 months, beloved mother of L. Klein, Simon Klein, Sol Klein, Mrs. Rosa Kahn, and Mrs. A. Mandl. Funeral from her son's residence, 474 Ashland-blvd., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10 a. m., to Bnai Abraham Cemetery.

MOLONEY—Dec. 15, 1895, at her residence, 143 Noble-st., Mrs. Mary Moloney, aged 68 years, wife of the late Bryan Moloney, and mother of Thomas, John, and Bernard Moloney. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MIDGLEY—Mrs. William Midgley, wife of the late William Midgley of New York, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. V. N. Person, 3242 Rhodes-av. Interment at New York.

SWAN—James H. Swan, at his residence, 4740 Kimbark-av., Sunday morning, aged 71 years. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Prairie-av. and 30th-st., Tuesday at 2 p. m.

WALKER—Dec. 14, 1895, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Haven, 1306 Wellington-av., Olive, wife of Hiram H. Walker, aged 66 years. Burial at Lockport, N. Y. Lockport and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DAUGHTERS' DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, WILL be observed by the West End Woman's club, No. 542 Monroe-st., with a song recital at 2:30 p. m., by Miss Villa Whitney White, assisted by Miss M. B. Dillingham.

THE FIRST LECTURE IN THE ST. IGNATIUS College alumni course will be delivered Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, in Auditorium Recital Hall, by William Dillon, LL. D. Subject: "Catholic Journalism."

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE OAKLAND M. E. Church will give "Music of the Seventeenth Century" at the church this evening. The program consists of twelve numbers.

THE AVALON CLUB WILL GIVE ITS FIRST dance New Year's eve at Oakland Music Hall.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; German; age, salary, and references. Address J N 79, Tribune office.

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SOUTH SIDE. Special Engagement!! MARION MANOLA MASON, Operatic Prima Donna. George Thatcher, E. M. Hall, Herr Ludwig Heck and May Belle Eckert. Cook and Clinton. Harry Fenton; Hanley, Logan, and Hanley; and many others. The Great Military Drama, LYNWOOD.

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ONLY 10, 20, AND 30 CENTS.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, Dec. 20, 2:30,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 21, 8:15.
Reserved Seats:
Afternoon: 25c to $1.00.
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On Sale at the Box Office and Inter Ocean Office.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Tonight, 7 nights only, Matinees Wed. & Sat.,
Mr. Richard Mansfield has the honor to present
E. M. & JOS. HOLLAND
And members of his Stock Company from the Garrick Theater, New York, in the season's success,
"A Social Highwayman."

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Eugenie Petrescu. 4—Gardners—4. Leslie's Dog Circus. Gus Hill. Gray and Conway. Bonnie Lottie. Howe and Seymour. Fields and Salisi. 20th Century Barber. Lew Hawkins. 3—Nelsons—3. McCall and Daniels. Gyori Juliski. Mays and Hunter. Prof. Johnson. Meehan and Raymond. Sweeney and Wolford. Lottie Aymar.
PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPENING SUNDAY MATINEE, DEC. 22.
Strictly First-Class at Easy Payment Prices: 15, 35, 50, 75c.
Eddie Foy in ROBINSON CRUSOE and the Great 9 Nelson Family.
NOTE—Mail your guesses on opening night's receipts. The person guessing nearest to the figure will receive annual free pass.

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BRILLIANT SUCCESS. ONLY NOVELTY IN TOWN.
Grand Cycle Concert and Carnival
Benefit Chicago Waifs' Mission.
Every Ev'ing at 8. Saturday Mat.
General Admission 50 cents.

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HAL REID'S GREAT PLAY.
...HUMAN HEARTS...
Christmas Week—"DOWN IN DIXIE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Eugene O'Rourke, Singer, Dancer, Comedian
in The Wicklow Postman.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—
JOHN L. SULLIVAN and PADDY RYAN.
Christmas Week—"THE BLACK CROOK."

McVICKER'S Evenings at 8. Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2.
MR. JAMES C. ROAOH
In his great Irish comedy-drama
RORY OF THE HILL.
A hit, a hit, a palpable hit!

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Mr. E. H. SOTHERN
IN The Prisoner of Zenda.
Reservations made up to Dec. 28th.

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A Great Double Bill.
MR. CHARLES ROHLFS in "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE" and "A Physician in Spite of Himself."
Sunday, Dec. 22—FREDERICK WARDE in Classic Romance and Tragedy.

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Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The New Sensational Comedy Drama,
By CHAS. H. HALL.
"CHICAGO."
Next Sunday—SLAVES OF GOLD.

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Matinee Saturday only.
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CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.
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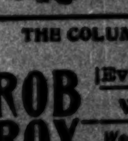

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Every Night, Sat. Matinee Only.
WHITNEY OPERA CO.
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THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Xmas Week—BOBBY GAYLOR.
Edwina, The Dancer, is a WONDER.
Truly a great, big, funny performance. A
..Green Goods Man..
Xmas Week—Bobby Gaylor.

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ARTIFICIAL ICE.
Tattersall's Rink is opening every afternoon and evening to a large attendance. Society has taken the place by storm. Come once and you will come all the time. Large band.

ORIENT Grand Cruise [illegible]
to "LA TOURAINE"
of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique [illegible] Leaves New York February [illegible] MEDITERRANEAN, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc. [illegible] Program free. [illegible] Apply early to [illegible] General Western Agent, [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

ST. LOUIS can't take away Chicago's Cotton Exhibition, anyhow.

THE time is opportune for the establishment of a crematory at Topeka.

SENATOR HILL did not so announce it, but it was probably his farewell tour.

THE South now consists of the New South, the Old South, and the Tillmanites.

AN impeachment would be too big a gun to shoot at a man of Mr. Bayard's size.

AT present Italy seems to have as much of Abyssinia on its hands as it can handle.

IT seems to be the policy of the Cleveland administration to retire both greenbacks and gold.

IF Senator Cameron is as tired as the rest of us are he will resign without waiting for the end of his term.

MR. OLNEY may be the "best dressed man in the Cabinet," but Secretary Carlisle has been well dressed down much oftener.

HENRY M. STANLEY gives a very good imitation of a man indignant at being hunted up by newspaper reporters wherever he goes.

AS REGARDS the Monroe doctrine it appears to be Senator Cullom's position that we do not claim everything, but we are only human.

THERE is an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Mr. Brice has refused to renew his annual subscription for the support of the gospel at Lima, O.

AN exchange says Speaker Reed is skating on very thin ice. Any ice that holds Speaker Reed up has to be pretty thick. Try some other figure of speech.

MR. MATTHEWS of Indiana is a good Western man, but the front part of his name is not auspicious. And yet Claude is about as good a name as Grover.

ALL that is known of Mayor Pingree's next scheme for keeping himself before the public is that it will be something original and that it will answer the purpose.

SENATOR PEFFER personally is a harmless man. His worst weaknesses are a disposition to give offices to all his relatives and an inordinate fondness for bread and milk.

A CONTEMPORARY informs an inquiring correspondent that a man who stood at the north pole "could look only south." How would it be if he should look up? Would not the point overhead to him be due north?

MR. CABLE is still working for the Hon. Billiam Morrison. It would be impertinent to say that Mr. Cable has his coat off, but he is working as hard as a man can who has his good clothes on and does not wish to soil his clean cuffs.

SENATOR PEFFER has some good ideas and means well. The chief trouble with him is that he ought to be editing a paper in Kansas instead of drawing a salary for causing atmospheric disturbances and consuming oxygen in Washington.

IF the friends of all the Republican candidates for President turn out there will be a throng at St. Louis next June such as the old town has never entertained in all its history, and the bridge itself may have to be fitted up with sleeping bunks.

DEALERS in holiday goods report an unusually large trade in books. This confirms the impression caused by the phenomenally large Republican majorities everywhere this year, that the people read more than they did formerly.

MR. CABLE'S advocacy of Col. Billiam Morrison's nomination for the Presidency is a trustworthy guaranty of the Colonel's correctness in all the essentials. Mr. Cable would never become press agent for the Presidential boom of any man who eats pie with his knife.

EX-GOV. WAITE occasionally tells his audiences that in the last thirty years the government has given to the railway corporations 200,000,000 square miles of land. As this is nearly four times as much dry land as there is on the globe Mr. Waite is suspected of having padded his statistics.

IT has been figured out that owing to the pressure of the superincumbent atmosphere the air at the bottom of a shaft twenty miles deep would be as dense as water at the earth's surface, and that at the depth of forty miles its density would equal that of quicksilver. As it would be impossible to live amid such conditions this statement may help to reconcile us to the fact that we have no known means of attaining any such depths below the surface of the earth.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Boston Transcript contains interviews with Representatives Dingley of Maine and Walker of Massachusetts in which they say that they are opposed to the adoption of a resolution declaring that the government will redeem in gold any bonds it may now issue. Consequently they are opposed to a law giving the President authority to sell gold bonds instead of "coin" bonds when it becomes necessary for him to get gold to maintain the parity. The puerile reasons they assign for their disreputable declarations and the comments of THE TRIBUNE thereon will be found elsewhere in today's paper.

ASK CLEVELAND TO EXPLAIN.

Some member of the Senate or House of Representatives who is personally acquainted with President Cleveland ought to ask the Chief Executive of the Nation to explain what seems to be a very palpable and flagrant misconception of the facts as stated in the official reports of the Treasury Department. The President told Congress in his latest message that one of the causes for the large shrinkage in the gold reserve was "the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force." He said of the Republican tariff policy that "while inefficient for the purposes of revenue" it "curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world." He added that this has been superseded by a tariff policy "encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations."

Now, what are the facts? The Wilson-Brice-Gorman act became a law at the close of August, 1894. THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday contained the totals obtained by adding together the monthly figures given in the Treasury reports for the two periods of twelve months each preceding and the one period of twelve months next following that time. These show that the value of our exports for the year immediately preceding the change was nearly 863 million dollars; that this sum was only 4½ millions less than for the next previous year and 219 millions more than the total for the following year. How does it happen that a decrease of 219 millions for the latter year is a gain as compared with a loss of only 4½ millions for the former one? The kind of arithmetic by which such a result is arrived at does not agree with that taught by Daboll. The falling off was nearly 25 per cent. Then, in regard to imports. It is well known that the volume was reduced during the year ending with August, 1894, by fears of what the Democrats were going to do in the way of cutting down duties. Importers did not want to pay the higher duties on goods that might have to be sold in competition with those brought in under a lower tariff. So the true comparison should be made between 1893 and 1895. In the first the value of imports was 851 millions, in the latter it was 759 millions, a decrease of 92 millions, or nearly 10 per cent. The difference for purposes of revenue was even greater, as for equal values of imports the revenue would be less under the Democratic tariff than under the Republican one which was "superseded." How the President can make it appear that 851 million dollars' worth of goods imported would yield less revenue under a Republican tariff than 759 million dollars' worth yielded under a Democratic tariff professedly adopted for the purpose of reducing duties in the alleged interest of consumers, is a pretty hard thing to understand.

From the first to the third year of the series there was a decrease of 92 millions in the imports, with an even greater percentage of decrease in revenue, and a shrinkage of 224 millions in the exports, which lessened the ability of the people to pay internal taxes. The second year's 212½ millions excess of exports over imports, compared with the third year's 115½ excess of imports over exports, gives a relative disadvantage of 228 millions, which naturally caused a greater demand on the Treasury for gold with which to pay for the goods imported. Also it is a vital point in the discussion that for the two years and two months following the close of the fiscal year 1893 the deficiency of revenue as compared with expenditures amounted to 132 million dollars, which is 72 per cent of the total of 182 millions realized on the sale of the bonds issued by the present administration.

The member of Congress who undertakes to interview Mr. Cleveland on the subject ought not to forget to ask him how the above quoted extracts from the message can be made to agree with the facts as stated in the official reports from the Treasury. The President should be invited to show from the reports how and where the operation of the Republican tariff caused a "great falling off of exports," showed itself "inefficient for the purposes of revenue," and "curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance into the markets of the world." Then the President should be requested to state, for the information of the public and the good of his own party, how and to what extent the Wilson-Brice-Gorman tariff has been "encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations." It might be well to ask him to point out how much "encouragement" it has given to our export trade in flour to countries south of us, and in live stock and meats to Germany and France. If the President can show that a decrease of nearly 25 per cent in exports from the last year of a Republican tariff to the first year of a Democratic tariff is real "encouragement" he almost will prove himself equal to the task of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers.

STATE PAPER MONEY.

The Forum article by Paul Leroy Beaulieu, an abstract of the first part of which was given in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday, takes strong ground against the issue of paper money by a nation, except for temporary use under the emergencies of war. The two chief points made are that paper currency issued by a government cannot be sufficiently elastic for the needs of business, and that the government is powerless to protect its redemption reserve except by foreign loans, while the banks can do it for themselves by the simple process of raising the rate of discount.

The first named point is sought to be sustained by citation of the fact that in recent years the circulation of the Bank of France has oscillated through a range of nearly 20 per cent of the minimum, that this was due to the changing needs of the country, and that such capacity to contract or expand is necessary to a satisfactory money system. But the writer does not note that the weight of this argument as applied to the United States is greatly lessened by one fact: In France the bulk of the payments are made with specie or paper currency, while in this country the rule is the other way. Only about 5 per cent of the payments made in the United States are in actual currency. The other 95 per cent is effected by means of a transfer of bank credits, through the agency of checks and drafts, and the proportion which these bear to the whole is susceptible of a greater change than that noted in the circulation of the Bank of France. One hears talk now and then about the alleged need of an elastic currency for the United States, but as a rule it comes from those who are not well posted in the relations which currency and checks for it bear to the business done by the people. Undoubtedly there is some locking up of gold pieces in "old stockings" here, but the average American citizen is not his own banker. He prefers to put his surplus cash where it will draw interest, while the average Frenchman hides it away till wanted, a condition which naturally calls for the issue of much more currency in "good times" than in bad ones.

The second point made by M. Beaulieu is an unexceptionally sound one, and is clearly stated by him, except that his remarks do not cover the whole case. He shows how artificially difficult it is for our government to maintain the parity by supplying on demand all the gold that may be called for by exporters and hoarders, and how easily the same thing can be controlled by the banks in raising the rate of discount to check an outflow, which they are vitally interested in doing if compelled to redeem their own note issues in gold. But the argument for emitting to the banks the supplying of gold for export is far from being complete for this country unless they were required by law specifically to redeem in gold, which is not the case now. If the furnishing of gold for export were left to them, and they were allowed, as at present, to redeem their own note issues with silver dollars, there would be nothing to compel them to maintain the parity. They could sell the gold at whatever premium exporters and hoarders were wiling to pay for it in silver dollars and in certificates redeemable only in silver dollars by the government. And in this one fact lies the gravely dangerous element in the proposition made by President Cleveland to retire the greenbacks without making any provision for maintaining the silver and silver certificates at par with gold when they would be worth little more than 50 cents on the dollar in the absence of any specific guarantee such as might be furnished by the requirement that the banks must redeem in gold. The government has something else to take care of in addition to the greenbacks and the Sherman notes of 1890. It ought not to be allowed to transfer half the burden to the banks by agreement with them and throw down the other half into the mud. That would be as bad as repudiating half its outstanding obligations by slumping to the 50-cent silver basis, which President Cleveland deprecates as one of the greatest evils that could befall the American people.

NEGRO DAY AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Thursday, the day after Christmas, has been designated as Negro day at the Atlanta Exposition, and already promises to be one of the most conspicuous and successful of the many special occasions which have been celebrated there.

There is every reason why the directors of the exposition should have set apart this day, thereby establishing a unique precedent in the history of national expositions in this country. The black and white population of Atlanta is pretty evenly divided. It has about 40,000 negroes and 50,000 whites, and the former have occupied an important place in the development and progress of that hustling little city. They have been enthusiastic patrons of the exposition from the beginning and have attended it liberally, their numbers having been reinforced by many of their race who have gone to it from surrounding cities. At every special celebration they have aided by their presence to make it a success. One of the most notable features of Chicago day, for instance, was the immense outpouring of blacks, who were attracted like children by the military display and the street music of the regimental band. Private transportation to the grounds and about the city was entirely in their control, and it was managed in a manner to insure the comfort and convenience of visitors. The negroes furthermore are justly proud that one of their race, Booker Washington of the Tuskeegee (Ala.) Institute, who was their representative in the exercises of Inauguration day, carried off the honors by an eloquent speech, which has attracted attention all over the country and outdid all his white associates in the field of oratory.

It is the special pride of the negroes that they have their own building in the exposition grounds and that it has been one of the most attractive features in the exhibition scheme. They designed and built it themselves, and it does not suffer in comparison with the other structures either in its adaptability to the purpose for which it was constructed or in its architectural and decorative display. It is one of the largest buildings in the grounds, and there is not a vacant space in its large interior. Its exhibits illustrate a twofold purpose—first, the progress the negro has made in a general way, which is demonstrated by placing his present achievements side by side with the crude products of the African negro in his uncivilized state; and, second, the progress the negro of the South has made under the inspiration of liberty and the ownership of the results of his own labor. The aisles of the building are crowded with his accomplishments in agriculture, manual industries, design, invention, education, and artistic skill in painting, statuary, drawing, decorating, architecture, music, and art work of all kinds. The progress of the various institutes is also shown to great advantage and the exhibits of three of them—the Clark Institute of Atlanta and the Tuskeegee and Hampton Schools—compare favorably with those of any of the institutes attended by white students.

The designation of Dec. 26 as Negro day, therefore, is not alone a merited compliment but a simple act of justice, and that the people of Atlanta themselves regard it as such is shown by the fact that they propose to make it a holiday for all black workers and servants, and where the latter cannot well afford to visit the fair to pay their way. Under such circumstances it will not be surprising if Negro day at Atlanta proves to be the most successful day of the exposition.

MISS CULVER'S CHRISTMAS GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The University of Chicago has received an unexpected Christmas present which has quite taken its breath away. Its stocking is full and running over, for the gift of $1,000,000 just received from Miss Helen Culver releases one-half of the additional $2,000,000 recently and conditionally promised by Mr. Rockefeller. The university, therefore, has had its first Christmas gift of $2,000,000 several days in advance of the holiday, before which time it would not be surprising if Santa Claus turned up again, for it never rains but it pours, and the university has never needed an umbrella when the rain was coming down. The university was not very rich when it was born, but it was lucky, which is better, since it shows that the great world has a good opinion of it.

Miss Culver, a cousin of the late Charles J. Hull, from whom she inherited her property, makes this munificent gift as a memorial of him and also to benefit the science of biology, in which he was greatly interested. The money will go to the expansion of the present resources of that department, to equip and establish laboratories, to construct the necessary buildings, and to maintain a series of university extension lectures in the West Division upon biological research as it relates to sanitation and hygiene. Mr. Hull's name will be attached to all that his money has provided for the university. President Harper has already indicated there will be the Hull Biological Laboratory, the Hull Marine Laboratory, the Hull Inland Experimental Station, and the Hull professorships. These, taken in connection with Hull House, will serve to keep his memory green, and the quiet, unostentatious little woman to whom all this largess is due will have the satisfaction of knowing that the favorite studies of Mr. Hull will be opened up at the university to the largest possible number of students and with an equipment superior to anything in this country, if not in the world. It is little wonder that the university workers in this department are happy, that the university is happy over this windfall, and that Miss Culver is happy in carrying out the wishes of Mr. Hull.

TO MAINTAIN THE GOLD RESERVE.

It seems almost certain that there soon will be a fourth issue of bonds under the present administration. If so, and the amount is 50 millions, it will raise the total to 202 millions since Cleveland was inaugurated in 1893. The prospect adds interest to the already known fact that while the amount realized from the first three loans was about 182 millions they failed to secure to the Treasury all the gold supposed to be borrowed. Official records show that on the first two the lenders withdrew some 45 millions of gold from the Treasury either in advance against their subscriptions or afterwards to replace in their vaults the gold they paid in. The conditions of the third loan were so arranged by the syndicate that these evasions were provided against during several months. But it is undeniable that the undesirable feature was only staved off, not entirely avoided. It is stated by the New York Journal of Commerce that the exchange operations introduced to avert gold exports up to October entailed the maturing of large amounts of foreign bills subsequently, for the settlement of which some 20 millions of gold has been drawn from the Treasury and sent to Europe, "nor has that movement yet ceased." So it seems probable that the percentage of withdrawal consequent on the third loan will prove to be as great as that attending the other two, which means that 45 per cent of the amount named on the face of the bonds was drawn out again as an essential feature of the transaction, and that the highest financial skill called in to help was powerless to suggest any means that would do more than delay for awhile the withdrawing part of the process.

It must be conceded that it was infinitely better for the country to obtain the gold under such conditions than not to get it at all, as failure in that line would have involved a slump to the silver basis and plunged the people into a worse slough of financial and business depression than any they ever have experienced. But cannot this be obviated for the future? It seems probable that avoidance could be effected only by drawing the gold from foreign lenders, as our Eastern banks cannot or will not part with their gold otherwise than temporarily. The J. C. suggests this, and that the amount of gold should be large enough to raise the Treasury reserve to at least 120 millions, while the payments ought to be made to spread over, say, three months, so as to graduate its effect on the European money markets. Simultaneously with this the banks should endeavor to increase their stocks of metal from the interior by 15 millions, or more if feasible; and this ought to be done concurrently with an agreement between the Treasury and the banks that after three months, when the reserve has reached its maximum, the Subtreasury will return to its usage up to 1892 of settling all its debtor balances at the clearing-house in gold, while the banks will agree to pay customs duties in gold and to provide from their vault stocks gold for export.

There need be no doubt that if this were done there would be a resumption of a large class of gold payments now suspended, the suspension of which is the cause of so much of the troubles of the Treasury as do not arise from a deficiency of revenue. If the latter were provided for by Congress there need not be any further drain on the Treasury for gold so long as the banks lived up to their agreement, which they could do unless in the event of a foreign scare over gold, and that would be far less likely to occur than it is under present conditions. If, as counted on, "the banks would pay enough in duties, added to its other gold receipts, to enable the Subtreasury to settle wholly in gold at the New York Clearing-House, and the Treasury would then pay out gold more than enough to enable the banks to pay gold for duties and to supply it for export," the problem would be solved. At least the point is deserving of careful consideration.

SOME of the "working Democrats" of the Thirty-fourth Ward gave a banquet on Friday night to their esteemed fellow-Democrat and sufferer in the cause of dishonest elections—D. H. Chapman, the man who deprived 300 Republicans of their votes last fall. Chapman was congratulated heartily on having laid aside the "martyr's" garb of stripes and having assumed a costume in which he will not attract as much attention when he makes his next appearance at the polls. The dinner would have been a perfect one had it not been for the absence of Gov. Altgeld. He should have been there to see how much the Thirty-fourth Ward Democrats who were lucky enough not to be sent to the penitentiary appreciate his kindness to their less fortunate brother, and how well satisfied they are that if they get into any election scrapes while he is Governor they will escape. Altgeld should have been there, at Chapman's right hand, and have declared amid great applause that no Democrat who had disfranchised a Republican should be punished for it. Then he and Chapman might have exchanged fraternal embraces. When Mackin returned from Joliet he was not given a banquet. The Democrats of 1895 see nothing wrong in feasting Chapman. The party is degenerating.

ON the other hand, if a young and beautiful American heiress thinks she is none too good to be the wife of some decayed remnant of foreign nobility the chances are that she is about right.

HE that falleth not over himself in his haste to reach the Creek the same shall not Cripple himself.

WHEN Mrs. Livermore speaks of newspaper reporters as a bad lot we take it for granted she means man reporters.

MR. ROCKEFELLER will take notice that when it comes to giving dollars by the million to the University of Chicago there are others.

THE thought will intrude itself that Miss Barbara Aub may be preparing herself for a dramatic career.

THERE are two theories to account for President Cleveland's latest duck hunting excursion. The one is that he felt the need of solitude in order that he might give his whole mind to the solution of the grave problems now confronting him. The other is that he didn't think the situation worth worrying about and decided that matters could wait till he got ready to attend to them. This is a free country and the reader can take his choice.

IT is a great mistake to give Jew-Hater Ahlwardt any excuse for thinking himself a martyr. If the decayed egg treatment had been tried in the case of ex-Congressman Bland the latter would have been talking even yet.

CAN it be that grave-robbing by medical students has survived to this late day in the nineteenth century?—Boston Journal.

The preponderance of evidence is to the effect that it can.

ANY time it may please Uncle Sam Allerton to pay a visit to St. Louis the people there will cheerfully lay aside all other business in order to entertain him.

WE beg to assure New York City that it doesn't cut a graceful figure when it tries to offer sympathy to Chicago.

WHEN Spain has used up the $25,000,000 it lately borrowed for the purpose of carrying on the war in Cuba it may find itself unable to raise any more money unless it sacrifices some of its celebrated castles.

MAYOR STRONG of New York City paid a visit to Philadelphia the other day to inspect its institutions. There is a solidity about the institutions of Philadelphia that is worth studying. Mayor Strong's time was well spent.

MR. YERKES' cars were warmer yesterday. It was the fault of the weather. Mr. Yerkes was not to blame.

MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul have pulled out another stop in their organ of combativeness and the air of Minnesota is filled with the grinding noise of that old quarrel again.

THERE still remains to Mr. Bayard the proud consciousness that he draws a larger salary than most of the fellows that are making faces at him.

PERSONALS.

Neal Dow is 91 years old and in vigorous health.

Ellen Terry never travels without her family photographs and a tea-making outfit.

William E. Gladstone will go to Biarritz after the holidays to spend the remainder of the winter.

Edison burned 1,000 unanswered letters which had accumulated during the illness of his stenographer recently.

Of Barney Barnato Harper's Weekly declares: "Aladdin was a duffer compared with him, and Monte Cristo seems beside him like an unostentatious gentleman of comfortable means."

Mr. A. J. Balfour's versatility as a public speaker was demonstrated one day last week, when he delivered six speeches before as many public meetings in a single day. As each of the meetings was held with a distinctly different end in view, his task was not an easy one.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor employed a scholar from the British museum to trace his genealogy and give him a legitimate crest. After two years of study in European archives he traced the descent, beyond all doubt, to an ancient family of Spanish grandees, where the desired crest was obtained.

Dr. Saunders, an eminent specialist and member of the Health Board of London, is a great believer in the value of the electric light. He claims that electricity is a great moral power; that it protects humanity better than the philanthropist, and, by purifying the workshops and the factories, the sanitary laws are carried out with much less friction.

Mrs. Keeley, the venerable actress whose 90th birthday was recently celebrated in London, sang the Mermaid Song in a performance of "Oberon," conducted by Weber himself, in 1826.

Mrs. Craigie sat in a box at the theater in New York the other night and saw Ellen Terry play her exquisite little comedy, "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting." The entertainment must have delighted both author and actress, each of whom shone in her respective sphere.

News comes from the Colorado Desert mining camp of Pichacho, near Yuma, that Mary Thurman, daughter of Judge Thurman, has made the richest strike known in any of the desert camps for years. She was prospecting in the hills, and found a vein that promises to make her a bonanza queen. Mary Thurman was once the belle of Washington, and there she married Lieut. Cowles, now United States naval attaché in London, who recently wedded Miss Roosevelt, sister of the Secretary of the United States Embassy.

Mrs. Ellen Emerson says that she remembers well the day when her father, the Concord philosopher, set out to propose marriage to her stepmother. "The liveryman seemed to know," she adds, "that it was a special occasion, and the horse and buggy which he gave father were made garish by a pair of bright yellow reins. Poor father looked so disconcerted. He pleaded gently for something less conspicuous, but the man was obdurate. I can see him now, driving off, with those glaring reins hanging loosely over the horse's back."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nobody knows better than the boss himself that there is a promise and potency of a Greater Platt in the Greater New York.—New York World.

Commissioner Roosevelt will address a meeting at Philadelphia on the 28th inst. to get Republicans in line for municipal reform. Ex-Minister Potter is one of the active spirits in the movement.

Only a conspiracy of officeholders with the executive, powerfully aided by circumstances, could effect such a sum of misfortunes for his party as the nomination of Cleveland to serve a third term.—Syracuse Standard.

The Prohibitionists are talking of running St. John for President again next year, but they will not be able to repeat the condition of having their campaign expenses paid by the Democratic National committee.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Washington Post generously offers Vice-President Stevenson space for the publication of his views if he will write on only one side of the paper. The Post should add the further condition that Adlai doesn't write on both sides of the question.—Memphis Commercial.

To prevent gerrymandering Congressman Burton of Ohio suggests that Congress take charge of the division of States into districts, and appoint for the purpose a commission equally divided between the two leading parties, and made up of men of high character and known competency.

Doubtless the Republican majority in the House will come to some conclusion as a body regarding the measure which it thinks best to support. But the one proposed by Mr. Morse has the great advantage that it contemplates no duty which has not been actually tried, with a definitely known result.—New York Tribune.

Woonsocket, R. I., a Republican city, has elected a Democratic Mayor because the Republican candidate dodged the question when asked by the Christian Alliance what he would do about illicit liquor selling. The Democratic candidate replied that he would enforce the law, and would suspend any negligent official.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hero—"The plot thickens." Villain (anxiously)—"Do you suppose anybody can see through it?"—Detroit Tribune.

There is a difference between a cold and the grip, but you will not realize it until you receive the doctor's bill.—Truth.

Nell—"Jack Softleigh doesn't know his own mind." Belle—"I never knew he was as ignorant as all that."—Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—"Papa, there is a large black bug on the ceiling." Professor (very busy)—"Step on it and leave me alone."—Fliegende Blatter.

"De man dat does de mos' talkin' an' growlin' 'bout de snow," said Uncle Eben, "gin'rally 'pears ter do de leas' shovelin'."—Washington Star.

Said Adam—"I swear to you, you are the first woman that I ever loved." Replied Eve—"I suppose I shall have to believe you; but this is so sudden."—Boston Transcript.

He—"Precious, did you give me this beautiful umbrella because you love me?" She—"No, darling, I gave it to you because I am tired of lending you mine."—Exchange.

"Have you seen that portrait of Miss Dawkins by Marulous Boran? It looks just like an old master." "Do you think so? I thought it looked more like an old maid."—Harper's Bazar.

Bangkrupt went into the Delarin the other night, and after eating a hearty dinner summoned the waiter. "What is your name, Alphonse?" he asked. "Patrick McGuffy," replied Alphonse. "Thank you," said Bangkrupt, putting the name down in his memorandum book. "You have served me so well I'll place your name on the list of my preferred creditors for a liberal tip."—Harper's Bazar.

Of Course Not.

It must not be supposed that because Mr. Harrison's Indiana friends have rented a large number of rooms at St. Louis, he is a candidate.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Dunraven's Other Name.

Is Dunraven's other name Jonah?—Boston Herald.

FASHIONABLE GOWN FOR MISSES.

Pretty Design in Pink and White Silk and White Lace.

All the fashionable features of women's gowns are reproduced in misses' costumes. This charming pattern was of pink and white

NO. 7648—MISSES' GOWN.

silk, with a bodice of white lace over pink silk. The shoulder straps are of pink velvet. The same model is used for high-necked gowns, the yoke being plain and incorporated in the waist. The sleeves are in the new Bishop shape, and in the gown shown here are drawn up by elastics to form a shorter puff. A charming gown of blue serge had the full blouse of cashmenienna silk, with shoulder straps of plain colored velvet.

Another gown of Petunia boucle cloth had trimmings of leaf green miroir velvet.

A chestnut brown and green mixed goods had pale green cloth straps over the shoulder, edged with beaver.

A mixed cloth in blue and black had the plain yoke of blue velvet, with black satin shoulder straps, belt, and collar. Over the top of this collar stood scallops of blue velvet, which formed a frame for the face, suggestion of the petals of a flower.

A school dress of mixed tweed had shoulder straps, belt, and crushed collar of leaf-green velvet, with a large smoked pearl button on both ends of the shoulder straps.

A tissue paper pattern of this garment may be obtained by sending number with 10 cents to the Pattern Department of THE TRIBUNE.

The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years. A medium size requires about five yards of 27-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ask Your Congressman.

Evansville, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please print the amount of money in the Treasury of different kinds when Mr. Cleveland took his seat the first time and the amount in the Treasury when Mr. Harrison took his seat as President, and the kinds of money and the amount that was paid on the public debt during Mr. Cleveland's first term, also during Mr. Harrison's term, and the amount in the Treasury when Mr. Cleveland took his seat, and the different kinds, also the amount that has been collected and expended since Mr. Cleveland took his seat the second time as President, and what was done with the money received from the sale of bonds; that is, where are the proceeds now from the sale of bonds?

A CONSTANT READER.

[If the correspondent will write to his Congressman the latter can get for him without difficulty all the information he desires. Some of the data he wants are not in the possession of this paper.]

British Gunboats in the Lakes.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with much interest the able articles that have from time to time appeared in your columns about the defense of the lakes. Permit me to quote from the one which came out Nov. 25, 1895. In it you say:

"English gunboats and torpedo boats would be rushed across the ocean and sent up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal." According to Lieut. Simpson, U. S. A., in a paper entitled "The Proposed Deep Waterway," published by the United States Military Service Institution in its November, 1894, issue, Great Britain had then, a year ago, 111 armored vessels, all of which could pass through the St. Lawrence canals. These vessels have been built with a view to their being used on the lakes, and there are people who would not be greatly surprised to learn that a goodly number of them are now within easy hail of Canadian waters. They could not be of much use anywhere else.

"There (Montreal) they would be held awaiting a declaration of war."

Why at Montreal? Is it likely that so energetic an adversary as Great Britain is will be content to hold her fleet at that end of the St. Lawrence canals while we are getting ready to oppose its entry into the river at the other end, when the treaty of 1817 does not prohibit its presence in the river at all? A sufficient number of these formidable vessels, any one of which can make short work of everything we can now bring to oppose it, may even now be brought through the canals and sent up the river to a safe and easy anchorage in its broad expanse at Alexandria Bay, close by the entrance to Lake Ontario. It will be quite convenient for Great Britain to await at this point a declaration of war that will release her fleet from the prohibitory clause of the treaty.

"The only way is to command the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Two strong forts at Ogdensburg are enough to control it."

Forts at Ogdensburg might, after war had been declared, keep vessels from leaving the canals and entering into the river at Prescott. But during the preliminar[illegible] to such a declaration a powerful fleet mi[illegible] steam past their guns with impunity an[illegible] move up the river towards the lake; thenc[illegible] into it at a moment's warning. Why not e[illegible]ct works in the vicinity of Cape Vincent? OPEQUAN.

REMARKS.

As long as the agreement [illegible] between this country and Great Britain [illegible] naval armaments on the lakes [illegible] in force forts commanding the St. La[illegible] will protect amply American intere[illegible] on the great lakes. They will do so eve[illegible] Great Britain should keep constant[illegible] Lower St. Lawrence a number of [illegible] light enough draft to pass throu[illegible] Welland Canal. This country cann[illegible], perhaps, if under the agreement [illegible] kept as high up as Montreal or [illegible] above there in Lake St. Francis, [illegible] salt water at Halifax.

Supposing there were some [illegible] the stream as that and war were [illegible] the days of Napoleon one [illegible] not begun war with another [illegible] a week's notice. There will b[illegible] between England and the Uni[illegible] until there has been much prelim[illegible]tiation, for each side apprecia[illegible] of war. But if there should be [illegible] of hostilities, or there were [illegible] agreements which the diplomatists [illegible] endeavoring to settle, then an attemp[illegible] part of Great Britain to send gunboats up the St. Lawrence would be regarded as an act of war and the American forts would fire on and sink them. For their appearance on the upper river would be due only to an anticipation of war. If while the Trent incident was unsettled, the English had endeavored to run gunboats up to Kingston the United States would have been warranted in sinking them if it had the means.

There is no objection to putting another fort near the point where the St. Lawrence flows out of Lake Ontario, but Cape Vincent hardly seems the place. A better site might be found on one of the American islands below the cape or on the bank a little lower down, near Clayton. There is no trouble about finding good sites, all the way from Ogdensburg up.

RICH WOMEN BACK OF IT.

NEW YORK SOCIETY INTERESTED IN A NEW COOKING SCHOOL.

Mrs. Stephen Preston, Widow of the Minister Plenipotentiary from Hayti and a Famous Entertainer in Washington, at the Head of the Enterprise—She Is Assisted by Her Two Daughters, Who Are Not Too Proud to Help Themselves.

A story of woman's pluck and woman's enterprise is back of the French and American Cooking School at Newark, to be conducted by Mrs. Stephen Preston, the widow of the Hon. Stephen Preston, who from 1873 to 1890 was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the Republic of Hayti, and for many years dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

From the mistress of a great house at the National Capital to the conductor of a school for cooking in Newark may not be a step along the pathway of romance, but the woman who took it thus became the mistress of circumstances that threatened to master her.

When in February, 1873, Stephen Preston came to Washington as the accredited Minister from Hayti, with him came his wife and two daughters, the latter then children. The Haytian Minister took a house not many blocks distant from the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Preston had by her wit and brilliancy made an impression in Washington society long before, and her first reception as the wife of Minister Preston was one of the smartest functions of the kind ever given in Washington, and from then on, during a period of seventeen years, the Haytian Minister's house was one of the most popular at the capital.

In the spring of 1890 Minister Preston died. When the estate was settled it was found that there was nothing left to support his widow and daughters in the style in which they had been accustomed to live. The Washington house was closed, and the mother and daughters found themselves forced to practice the strictest economy.

Something less than a year ago they came to New York. The cooking school is the outcome of a determination on the part of the daughters to make their own living. Mrs. Preston went to Washington and engaged her old chef to do the cooking. Some of the best known women, socially, in the city called upon Mrs. Preston and offered to do anything they could to aid her, from lending their names as patronesses to sending their daughters as pupils. Many of the socially prominent women of New York also offered their assistance, and already several New York girls have been enrolled as pupils.

As announced in the circular sent out by Mrs. Preston, the object of the school is to give lessons in French and American cookery to both ladies and servants, either personally or in classes; to supply trained cooks; to prepare special dishes for private families; to superintend and arrange dinners and luncheons; to decorate tables, supply menus, cards, etc., and to do general catering. Marketing will be done for families in the New York and Newark markets, and delicacies for the sick will be supplied.

The patronesses of the school include Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. S. S. Cox, Mrs. Hardenburgh, Mrs. Covely, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, the ex-Secretary of State; Miss [illegible], the ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Miss E. E. Force, and Miss Stebbins of New York; Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Baroness Fava, Mme. de Romero, and Mme. de Mendonca, the wives respectively of the Italian Ambassador and the Mexican and Brazilian Ministers; Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mrs. Carrol Mercer, Mrs. George Hearst, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry, Mrs. Seth Jewell Todd, and Mrs. Anthony Pollock of Washington, and Mrs. Campbell Clark, Mrs. T. T. Kinney, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mrs. Peter Balentine, and Miss Mason of Newark.

While Mrs. Preston and her daughters will superintend the work of the school, the teaching will be done by experienced French and American cooks.—New York Sun.

How Wales Met the Princess.

There is a more than usually interesting article in the London Woman at Home, illustrated by fifty portraits, on the life of the Princess of Wales. Of the first meeting of the Prince and his future bride we read that the Prince of Wales was whiling away a long summer afternoon with two or three congenial spirits, young men of rank sufficiently near his own as to make discussion of private affairs possible, when the approaching marriage of one of the gentlemen became the topic of conversation.

He drew from his pocket a photograph, as he supposed, of his fiancée, to show to his companions, but produced instead the carte-de-visite of a charming girl, wearing a simple white gown and loose white jacket, with a black velvet ribbon around her throat, and her hair smoothed back from her brow, leaving the beautiful young face in its simple loveliness.

When the Prince saw the picture he asked who this lovely "country girl" might be, and received for answer, "the daughter of the Prince of Denmark." The Prince now contrived to waive off the German matrimonial alliance which was being projected for him, and, telling his secret to a confidential friend, dismissed him with credentials to the court of Denmark to ascertain if the Princess was as lovely as her picture represented her to be.

A glowing account of the Princess was forthwith dispatched to the anxious young gentleman at Windsor, who lost no time in acquainting his royal mother with the fact that he was deeply enamored with a young lady whom as yet he had not had the felicity of meeting. The result was that the future lovers caught the first glimpse of each other in the Cathedral of Worms.

Charm of Letter-Writing.

The next generation can scarcely have the good fortune of possessing many pleasant letter-writers. The charm of a letter lies in its personalness, in its unconsciously expressing the personality of the writer to the personality of his friend. A letter that could have been written by any other person, or addressed to any other person, is, just in so far, a less "good" letter than it might be, and the most delightful letters are written in a language intelligible to only two souls in all the world. Meantime, everything is being done to make men (and in this case "men" unfortunately includes women) address their letters to the public instead of to individuals.

The hand that has held the pen is scarcely cold before the tenderest feelings of the heart and the shyest thoughts of the brain may be read in all the newspapers, and may be commented on by careless strangers. And as a consequence (a consequence that foreruns the cause) these tenderest feelings and shyest thoughts, when committed nowadays to the keeping of a letter, are too apt to have a note of artificiality produced by possible publicity.

A somewhat similar injurious influence comes from considering excellence in letter-writing too much as an accomplishment—as something external. An excellent letter can come only from an excellent mind. Flaubert's saying: "I try to think well in order to write well," is an admirable formula of the art of writing.—New York Post.

A Christmas Time Soliloquy.

"Yaas—something for Ethel's [illegible] something handsome—and [illegible] I fawncy if I give her—myself [illegible] bill. I'll twy it on."—Harper's [illegible]

PLANS OF CHARITY BALL.

NOVEL IDEAS IN NEW YEAR'S EVE EVENT WIN ENCOMIUMS.

Dinner Parties Will Generally Precede the Dance—Mrs. Arthur J. Caton Sets the Example—New Features in the Music—Many "Watch Nights" Will Be Abandoned—Arrangements for Special Late Trains—Financial Prospects Bright.

Society is growing enthusiastic over the Chicago charity ball. New ideas, which have eluded the wooing of all the managers of all the charity balls of the past, are being evolved and will go to make up, it is declared, one of the most successful events known.

Congratulations have been pouring in on the Executive committee for selecting New Year's eve for the affair, and society leaders are unanimous in pronouncing it the most fortunate night of the year. A holiday in its spirit, yet unlike Christmas in holding no claims of home allegiance, with the additional benefit to business-men of having a day of rest following, the night of Dec. 31 is thought to hold peculiar claims for the charity balls of the future.

One of the plans afoot is to have as many of the leading society women as possible give dinners that evening. These will in no way conflict with the ball, which begins at 10 o'clock, and will add life and brilliance to the make-up of the box parties. Mrs. Arthur J. Caton has led off in this agreement and will entertain some of her friends at a dinner, while many others are expressing like intentions.

Music and "Watch" Nights.

Special efforts have been made for the music and the committee in charge says it will be on the "grand" scale. The Chicago Marine band and the Rosenbecker orchestra, said to be the largest complete orchestra in the city, are engaged. The dance program has been so arranged the grand march will be played in concert as well as six other dance numbers. This combination will mass a much larger number of musicians than on former occasions.

Learning of nearly a dozen clubs that were arranging different functions for watching out the old year the Executive committee has sent letters to the directors urging complete coöperation of club life in the dance festival for charity. They have asked that club entertainments be arranged for other nights as far as possible, and two or three such agreements have already resulted.

As a special accommodation to suburban folk arrangements have been made with the Illinois Central, the Northwestern, and the Burlington roads to run ball trains out of the city at 1:30 o'clock. Less time is had for making arrangements than usual, but the committee is working all the harder.

Invitations and Finances.

Invitations will be ready to mail on Tuesday evening. Judging by the great number of new names sent the invitation committee this year, with no apparent loss of old ones, there is reason to suppose there will be a larger attendance than at last year's notable ball.

Financial prospects are declared to be bright.

"Box receipts were higher this year than ever before, except at the last one," said John B. Kitchen last night, "and then unusual circumstances ran the box sales up to $10,000. The highest amount before that was $7,200, while the sale on Saturday netted $8,000 with several boxes yet to be disposed of. If these are sold, as we expect, at $150 each, the amount will be nearly as much as last year.

"Since the ball costs only $3,300, it should be a great success financially if no tickets were sold—$5,600 would have been netted to charity, anyhow. But with tickets bringing in anywhere from $5,000 to $8,000 there is every reason for gratification. The committee would not be surprised if the receipts from increased attendance this year brought the fund up to last year's unusual standard."

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Death of Andrew L. Smith.

A. L. Smith, one of Chicago's businessmen, died on Saturday night at 10:20 o'clock at his home in the Geneva Apartments, Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, from peritonitis, after a week's illness. Mr. Smith was born in Kentucky 48 years ago, and has been a resident of Chicago eight years. He leaves a widow. Nearly all his life Mr. Smith was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and took an active interest in church work. At his death, and for several years past, he was a member and a deacon in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of the Chicago Jewelers' Association and the Hyde Park club. The funeral services will be held at his home tomorrow at 2 p. m. Burial will be at Oakwoods.

Mrs. Mary A. Cochrane.

Mrs. Mary A. Cochrane, who died on Saturday at No. 4345 Grand boulevard, was born at New Ipswich, N. H. She was the daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Pritchard and Nancy Barr. Her ancestors were of revolutionary stock, and were active in both civil and military affairs. Her grandfather served at the battle of Bunker Hill and throughout the War of the Revolution. In [illegible] she married Dr. T. H. Cochrane and removed to Rutland, Vt., in 1856. Her home for the last thirteen years had been with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Pajeau of Chicago. Four children survive her—Hamilton P. of Chicago, John D. of Columbus, O., Mrs. Mary L. Pajeau and Helen V. Cochrane of Chicago.

Funeral of John Klein.

Funeral services for John Klein were held yesterday afternoon at the residence No. [illegible] Ogden avenue. Interment was at Wunder's Cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry J. G. Bartholomew, pastor of Christ English Evangelical Church. At the grave a short prayer was given. The pallbearers were:

Henry Wieland, William Baumann,
John Krause, Frederick Weiss,
William Binddrim, John Ruck.

A choir of eight voices from the church attended by Mr. Klein assisted at the service.

Funeral of Robert Law.

Funeral services for Robert Law were held yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington boulevard and [illegible] street, by the rector, the Rev. W. C. De Witt. A quartet composed of James L. Williams, Thomas Watson, James Hume, and T. S. Rodger assisted. The pallbearers were chosen from intimate friends of the family. They were:

John Mueller, William St. Clair,
Henry Schmels, Edwin Dike,
Frank McConnell, James Smith.

Interment was at Graceland.

James H. Swan Is Dead.

James H. Swan died at his residence, No. [illegible] Kimbark avenue, yesterday mornig, of heart disease. He was born in Haddam, Conn., in 1824, and has lived in Chicago for the last forty years, being engeaged in lumber trade in the firm of White, Swan & Smith. He was a trustee of the Old People's Home, Erring Women's Refuge, the Sherman estate, and of St. Paul's University Church. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. L. C. Lawton. The funeral will be held tomorrow in St. Paul's Church at 2 o'clock.

James P. Carson Dead.

James P. Carson, one of the old-time Chicago photographers, died yesterday morning of Bright's disease, while on a visit to his sister in Cleveland, O. He came to Chicago during war times, and for a number of years was with Brand on Lake street. He was a member of Quincy Council of the Royal Arcanum. The funeral will be held from his late residence, No. 3569 Rhodes avenue, on Wednesday morning. Interment will be at Oakwoods.

William A. McKeighan.

Hastings, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman William A. McKeighan of the Fifth Congressional District, who has been in the insane asylum in this city for the last three weeks for the purpose of being treated by his family physician, died at an early hour this morning. The funeral will be held at his late home in Red Cloud on Tuesday.

$22.15 to Atlanta and Return.

[illegible] the Chicago and Eastern Illinois [illegible] will sell excursion tickets good [illegible] at above rate. City ticket office, [illegible] Clark street. Telephono 3796 Main.

[illegible] we gave her Castoria, [illegible] she cried for Castoria, [illegible] she clung to Castoria, [illegible] she gave them Castoria.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

French Kid Gloves—For Christmas. Some of the best values in Ladies' Gloves that have ever been offered in Chicago.

For Street Wear..

Four-button and five-hook dressed kid in popular styles and colorings, at *prices*, we can safely say, very much the *lowest in America.* Real Kid, Grenoble made. 1.00

Systeme Jay, Rousseau quality, in four-button dressed kid, plain and embroidered backs. One of the most durable gloves made—closing out this brand at 1.25

Eight button Mousquetaire, Suede, Systeme Jay in the Wellington quality, best quality 1.50

For Evening Wear—All the Newest Tints.

Twelve button length undressed kid, 1.45
Sixteen button length undressed kid, 1.95
Twenty button length undressed kid, 2.45
The above are our regular stock, and are here quoted specially reduced prices.

IN BASEMENT DEPT.
Broken lines of good quality Gloves in latest styles, afford opportunity to secure an inexpensive holiday present. 55c and 75c

Glove Certificates Issued.

Novelty Silks—We inaugurate today, in the third week of our great December Clearance Sale of Silks, still further reductions, to close out the present stock before inventory.

Novelty Silks..

9,000 yds. in extensive assortments compri sing choice Brocades and Stripes in Gros Grain Damas and Satin and Ottoman grounds in Chena effects, Haietene Faconne, Brocatelle Pekin, Escurial Faconne, Taffeta Raye, Cannele Stripe, Pointelle Glace, etc.
Most excellent values at 2.00, 1.50, 1.25, 1.00, 75c yd.

22 pcs. Black Satin Duchesse, a quality on which we have had a tremendous sale, 1.00 yd.

Velvets..

While our business in Cashmeres, Persians, and Pekin Stripe Velvets advertised Monday last has been enormous the assortments are still unbroken. This is undoubtedly the best bargain offered in Chicago this season for equal quality. 85c yd.

In addition to the above we offer Black and White Doris Velvet in four designs—special for this sale, 1.00 yd.

Evening Silks..

3,000 yards Fancy Silks in two-toned cannela stripes, Faconne Taffetas with colored and black stripes, Taffetas Pekin, all this season's styles—Special for this sale at 1.25, 1.00, 75c yd.

IN NEW SECTION—East End of Silk Aisle.
We have another splendid lot of bargains in remnants of fancy and plain Silks and blacks will be closed at once at three prices, 75c, 50c, 25c

Basement Silks..

6,000 yards of fancy silks, consisting of Taffeta Broche, Cannela Stripes, Taffeta Chena, Glace Haietene, figured Louisene Taffetas, Pekin Taffeta Pointelle, and broken lines and odds and ends of fancy silks, and a beautiful line of plain Jap silks in light and dark shades, at especially low prices, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c yd.

1,500 yards all black figured Gros de Suez and gros grain grounds, in a nice variety of styles—*Special,* 70c yd

Dress Goods for Christmas—The following special prices will make our Dress Goods Sections two of the most conspicuous points in this store.

MAIN DEPT.—1st Floor.

Choice of 25 Dress Robes—including all our remaining finest and most expensive imported patterns 20.00
Choice of 50 Dress Robes, rough effects, very desirable, 15.00
Choice of 25 French Novelty Dress Patterns in silk and wool, 12.00
Choice of 25 Imported Novelty Dress Lengths, 7.50
Choice of 100 Dress Lengths—including fine Imported Blue Cheviot, Mixed Covert Suitings and Silk and Wool high class novelties, each 5.00
Choice of 250 Dress Lengths—plain French Serges in brown, blue, green, and wine colors—Silk and Wool Novelty Checks and All-Wool Mixed Cheviot Suitings, 3.50

New Plaids..

In every conceivable weave and coloring. All new Importations, France, Germany and England contributing, many of which are works of art, at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and up to 3.50 yd.

BASEMENT DEPT.

100 pcs. All-Wool Covert Suitings, 54 inch, German and French Cheviots, Silk and Wool Novelties, at 50c
100 pcs new Fall Suitings in two-toned Serges—plain navy Cheviot and fancy weaves, 35c
100 pcs. All-Wool Checks and Rough Suitings, 25c
50 pcs. All-Wool Cheviot in blue and black and other fall colorings, 15c

Black Goods.

50 pcs. Special All-Wool Cheviot, 48 inches wide, 50c
50 pcs. Satin Finish Henrietta, extra heavy, all wool, 46 in. wide, 35c

Wash Goods.

100 pcs. extra fine Dress Percale, 1896 patterns and colors—36 inches wide, fast color, 12½c
500 Fine Zephyr and Gingham Dress Robes, 1.00

Black Dress Goods—The best that the Eastern and European mills afford, at the reduced prices attendant to our Semi-Annual—"just-before-inventory," stock reduction.

2d Floor, Main Building.

Crepons..

46 in. Fancy Mohair Crepon, reduced from $1.50 to 1.00
46 in. Boucle, curled Mohair on wave wool crepon, reduced from $2.25 to 1.50
46 in. fine Goat's Hair Crepon, accordion plaited, reduced from $3.00 to 2.00
46 in. crushless Mohair Skirt Crepon, reduced from $4.00 to 3.00
50 in. Fancy Silk and Wool Diagonal run Tricotine Crepon, in jet bl'k only, reduced from $4.50 to 2.00
48 in. soft finished Silk and Wool Tricotine Crepon, reduced from $5.00 to 2.50

Mohairs..

48 in. silk-finished Mohair—in herring bone stripes and figures—reduced from $3.50 to 2.50
48 in. dust proof Granite Cloth. This cloth does not wrinkle. Reduced from $1.50 to 1.00
52 in. French Poplin, reduced from $3.00 to 2.00

Faconne silk brocaded Caniche Cloth figured and stripe brocade, as follows:
46 inches wide, previous price $1.75, 1.25
46 inches wide, previous price $3.50, 2.00
46 inches wide, previous price $4.00, 2.50

Boucles..

44 in. new Boucle Effects, reduced from $2.50 to 1.25
52 in. Boucles, in camel's hair finish, reduced from $3.50 to 2.00

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - ONLY ONE CENT

Do you want to earn $100?

If so, let The Chicago Tribune help you.

HERE IS THE PROPOSITION: A prize of One Hundred Dollars ($100) will be awarded to the first person handing in the largest number of *English* words to be formed out of the letters contained in the sentence:

"The Chicago Daily Tribune—Only One Cent."

All words so formed must be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and must be neither obsolete nor condemned by the dictionary as not of good usage. The same letter must not be used in any one word oftener than it occurs in the sentence given.

All answers must be in The Tribune office before January 1, 1896 . . . .

THE TRIBUNE reserves the right to print any list of words that may not take the prize, although it will for its own reasons print comparatively few of them, and only those which have a high order of merit.

The lists submitted must be arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

The prize winner will be announced in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - ONLY ONE CENT

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE -- ONLY ONE CENT

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Final Christmas Buying Week of 1895

For this, the heaviest buying week of the year, we offer:—

- "The greatest stock—by far—ever displayed by us or ever shown in Chicago.
- "The most perfect assortment of Christmas goods in each department—an almost infinite variety."
- "Every quality—every price, from the least expensive *desirable* goods up to the very finest articles manufactured."
- "All at 'the very lowest prices in Chicago'—*we make no mistake upon this point—our prices are and shall be 'always the lowest.'"*

Thus far this Christmas season our sales have been *handsomely* in excess of any ever before shown by us during a corresponding time, and in making these *extraordinary* preparations for these final eight days of "Christmas of '95" shopping we have had in mind the *determination to outstrip any records ever made in the Retailing History of America.*

This Great Store Is Recognized and Accepted

"Headquarters for Christmas Goods."

LACES—Main Dept.

A remarkable Lace event in the midst of Holiday attractions.

Special Belgian collection of fine Laces especially desirable for the coming fete days and social events consisting of—Trimming widths in:

GUIPURE VENICE,
OLD BRUSSELS POINT,
GUIPURE FLORENTINE,
POINT DUCHESS,
POINT L'AIGUILLE.

Corsages, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Fichus, etc., at prices made solely to insure quick attention.

500 Real Hand-run Scarfs and Fichus in black and cream, at half the usual prices. Point and Duchess Handkerchiefs, handsomely boxed. 3.00 each and up

BASEMENT—Lace Dept.

500 French Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, 85c, 95c, 1.25 each
400 Toilet Sets in Swiss, ruffled border of lace, 75c set
500 Maids' Aprons, French embroidered, 58c each and up

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS.

20-inch neck length, 2.75 up to 4.00
1 yard length, 7.50 up to 10.00
1¼ yard length, 9.50 up to 12.00
1½ yard length, 12.00 up to 27.50

BASEMENT DEPT.

Ties, chiffon, with lace ends, 25c
Mull Kerchiefs, 95c
Jabots, 25c and 35c

CHRISTMAS SALE of APRONS

Fine Lawn Satin Stripes, 25c
Imported Emb. Swiss, 37c, 58c, 65c, 75c, and up
Ladies' Fancy Tea Aprons,
Maids' Aprons, plain hem and hem and tucks, 25c
Maids' Aprons, hem and 3 large tucks, 50c
Great variety in Maids' Emb. Aprons.
Ladies' Gowns, tucked and emb. yoke, ruffle and emb. on neck and sleeves, 85c
Ladies' Gowns, square yoke, tucks and emb., emb. ruffle on yoke, neck, and sleeves, 1.25
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, 50c
Ladies' Cambric Umbrella Drawers, emb. ruffle, 75c

BASEMENT DEPT.

Fancy Lawn Aprons, hem and emb. inserting, 25c
Children's Cotton Flannel Night Drawers, all sizes, 35c
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, 75c
Bridal Set, cambric, lace trimmed, 3 pieces, 3.50

TOYS AND DOLLS.

Annex Basement Salesroom.
Rocking Horses (real hair) 6.50 to 35.
Horses and Carts from 25c upward.
Skin Cows, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Lions, Bears, Tigers, etc., good size, 95c
Magic Lanterns, 50c up to 32.50.
Magic Lantern Slides in great variety,
Wood Building Blocks, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 95c up
Trick Boxes, from 25c up to $12 box
Doll House Furniture, in boxes, 25c up

We also show Doll House Furniture separate, such as Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, Bookcases, Beds, complete; Hall Trees, Arm Chairs, Extension Tables, Parlor Tables, Sewing Tables, Pianos, etc., in endless variety, at popular prices.
Boys' Soldier, Policeman, and Fireman Suits, at 95c.
Lead Soldiers, in boxes, 20c up to 4.50
Toy Whips and Toy Canes, 10c up.
Paint Boxes, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up.
Transparent Slates, 10, 15, 20, 25c up
Boys' Tool Chests, 50c, 75c to 13.50
Juvenile Books, Games, Puzzles, Blocks, etc., in great variety, at lowest prices.

THE DOLL DEPARTMENT displays a beautifully dressed Doll, 13 to 17 in., 95c
Also a number of Dressed Dolls for 25c up to 21.50

SOMETHING NEW IN DOLLS.

Just received from Paris the new model *—La Patricienne—*
In undressed, 3.95 to 29.00 each
In dressed, 7.50 to 45.00 each
A great variety of Parisian Clowns, 95c to 6.00
Dolls' Slippers, Boots, Stockings, Socks, Overgarments, Undergarments, Hats, Bonnets, Watches, Fans, Eye Glasses, Bags, Belts, and Jewelry in great variety.

HDKFS. FOR CHRISTMAS.

Notwithstanding the enormous business done by this department during the past week, the stock is still very complete, and we continue to offer special values at the following prices: Main Dept., 1st floor, annex and main building:

Ladies' Embroidered or Initial Hdkfs., 18c to 25c
Ladies' or Men's Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c
Ladies' Lace Edge Hdkfs., 25c to 35c
Ladies' Scalloped Hdkfs., 35c to 50c
Men's Initial Hdkfs., 25c, 35c, and 50c
Hand Embroidered Hdkfs., 50c

IN BASEMENT SALESROOM.
Ladies' and Men's White and Colored Hdkfs., 5c and 10c

EXTRA.
All Linen Hand Emb. Initial Hdkfs., 12½c
Men's Silk Mufflers—a great variety of the newest patterns at prices to suit.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our assortments are unusually large and comprehensive; our *Qualities* and *Prices* are right.

BASEMENT—
Special—100 dozen Imitation Tortoise Shell Back Combs, Hair Ornaments, etc., each, 25c
Fine Gold-Plated Hat Pins, Lace Pins, etc., each, 25c
Quadruple Plated Fern Dishes, small size, each 1.95

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPT.

Prices Reduced Half.
All our Trimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets, including every late stylish model, in three lots, 5.00, 10.00, and 15.00
All our finest Felt Hats, including English Sailors, divided into two lots, 50c and 1.00
All our Beaver and Fur Felt, Ribbon and Quill Trimmed "English Walking Hats," 3.00
All our finest Fedora, Tourist, Walking, and Street Hats in two lots. 1.50 and 2.50
All our Children's "Tam" Hats—12 different styles, in two lots, 75c and 1.75
A special lot of Roses, Birds, Wings, Feathers, Quills, etc., etc., 25c
Any announcement in type falls short of expressing the unusual reductions named above. It's *the* millinery *bargain event* of the season.

ON 3d FLOOR, ANNEX.

Gold Plated Lamps, 5.00
Chafing Dishes, 3.00
Brass and Onyx tables, 3.75, 3.95, 5.00, 6.00, and up to 125.00
48 styles from which to select.
American Cut Glass Vase, 8-inch, 2.50
American Cut Glass Vase, 10-inch, 3.25
American Cut Glass Vase, 12-inch, 4.00
American Cut Glass Vase, 14-inch, 6.00
Cut Glass Punch Bowls, 28.00, 30.00, 35.00, 38.00, 40.00, 45.00, 55.00, 60.00, 75.00
Cut Glass Punch Cups, 5.75 to 24.00 dozen
Silver Plated Candelabra, 3 and 5 lights, reduced from 12.00 and 14.00 to 9.00 each
Candles and Candle Shades, all colors, endless variety.
Large assortment of Dresden Candelabra and Candle Sticks.
China Photo Frame, hand painted, both shape and decorations are entirely new, 6.00 each
German Imitation Delft, in both ornamental and useful articles.
Chop Dish, 12 in. 2.25, 10 in. 85c
Breakfast Plate, 4.75 dozen
Sauce Plate, 3.00 dozen
Berry Dishes, 3.00 dozen
Cake Plates, 65c each
Footed Fruit Dishes, 1.25 and 1.50
9 and 10 in. Salad Bowls, 1.25 and 1.50
Tea Pots, 1.50
Tea Pot Stand, 45c
Cup and Saucer, a. d., 40c each
Cup and Saucer, 5 o'clock tea, 45c each
Cup and Saucer, tea 50c each
We have also a choice line of this ware in Vases, Trays, Boudoir Sets, Plaques, etc.

GAMES.—Annex Basement Salesroom.

DOMINOES.
Superior Quality Bone, 50c, 75c, 95c up to 2.45 per box
Pearl and Ebony, 3.45 per box
Horn and Bone, 5.00 per box
Pearl, Bone and Ebony, 10.00 per box
Ivory and Ebony, 7.50 per box
Solid Ivory, 15.00 per box

CHECKERS.
Polished Box Wood, 35c, 50c, 75c, 95c upward
Real Ivory and Ebony, 15.00 per box

CHESSMEN.
Polished Box Wood, 50c, 75c, 95c, 1.45 upward
Extra Fine Large Size, 3.95, 6.00, 7.50 per box
Bone Chessmen, 7.00, 9.00 per box
Chess Boards with Chessmen complete, to fold up for traveling, at 6.00 and 7.50 per game
Checkers and Chess Boards in great variety.

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE FANS.

We offer in Main Dept., 1st Floor, annex, about 500 of the above, comprising Empire styles—Ostrich Feathers, etc., at one-half regular prices.
In regular stock we have—
Black Gauze-gilt or Steel Spangles, 7½ in., 1.00
Real Ostrich Feather—black and natural, 50c up
Children's Feather Fan—with spangles and painting—in white, cream, pink and blue, 50c
An exquisite collection of imported Hand-Painted Fans.

LEATHER GOODS, ETC.

Military Hair Brushes in Satin, Mahogany, Olive, Elben, and Ebony Woods, Special, 2.50 pair
Others in all the fine woods, from 1.75 to 6.00 pair
Triple Mirrors—new Rococo frame—9.00, 10.50 and 12.50
Scissors Sets, filled with best Scissors—1.25, 1.50 and 2.00
Extra fine quality Manicure Scissors—Usual price 1.35, 85c
Best Steel Scissors and Pocketknives, full finish, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and up
Desk Pads, 50c and 75c
Real Lizard Pocketbooks, sterling silver trimmings, 1.50
Real Seal Card Cases, 1.00
Real Sole Leather Suit Cases, 15.00
Music Rolls, extra value, 1.50
Genuine Alligator Traveling Bags, fitted, 12.50
Oxford Traveling Bags in Natural Alligator, finest make 14.00

STREET GLOVES.

Men's Street Gloves, dogskin, patent buttons, strong and well made, per pair 95c
Men's English Walking and Driving Gloves, 3 different weights, per pr. 1.25
Special—Put in neat boxes if desired for holiday presents.
1st floor, annex, and Men's Glove dept., north room, main building.
Ladies' dogskin and pique sewed Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, per pair, 1.25
South aisle of annex.

BASEMENT GLOVE DEPT.

Men's Dogskin Gloves, 1 patent button, strong, well made, per pair, 45c
Men's Dogskin Gloves, wool lined, patent button, per pair 50c and 75c

SILK UMBRELLAS.

500—26 and 28 inch, with natural wood handles and steel rods—*special* 1.95
600—in the same sizes, with steel rods, natural wood, horn, and Dresden handles—*special* 2.45
700—in the above sizes—natural wood, silver trimmed, horn and Dresden handles, steel rod 2.95
500 fine grade, 26 and 28 inch—natural wood, horn, silver trimmed and Dresden handles—special 3.50
400—26 inch size only—natural wood, silver trimmed, pearl and sterling silver handles—steel rod 4.50

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN.

Men's Silk Half Hose in tans and blacks, 50c pair
Men's Corduroy Vests in latest effects 3.00 each
Men's Full Dress Shirt Protectors—black satin with white silk lining—1.00 each
Men's White Laundered Shirts, open front or back, long or short bosoms, unequaled value 1.00 each

BASEMENT FURNISHING DEPT.

Men's Night Shirts, plain or fancy trimmings, 50c each
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Wamsutta Muslin, 1,800 linen bosoms, patent sleeves and back facings, full size bodies, 50c each
Men's Woolen Half Hose in gray and black, 18c pair, 3 pair for 50c

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

An unusually perfect assortment of the proper shapes in the new white grounds, both plain and figured; also in the popular dark effects, made up especially for our Holiday trade, Prices ranging from 50c to 3.50

SPECIAL.
50 doz English De Joinvilles—uncommon value, 1.00
Suspenders in rich fancy silks—useful and acceptable gifts. Prices from 1.50 to 3.50

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Diaries for 1896, 25c up
Miniature Card Cases, 25c up
Miniature Stationery Racks, 50c up
Drawing Sets for young students, 50c up
A Box French Size Regret Paper and Envelopes, 50c
Large Assortment Pearl Book Markers, 25c up
Latest Style Engagement Tablets for 1896, $1.00 up
Handsome Memo. Books for gentlemen, 35c up
Ideal Fountain Pens (finest made), $2.50 up
Visiting Lists, Engagement Lists, Address Lists, Letter Registers, } For Ladies, 35c up

SMOKING JACKETS, ETC.

Our Christmas display of Lounging Robes, Smoking Jackets, and Dressing Gowns—in the finest imported fabrics of the latest designs—is unexcelled. We have them in

MATELLASSE VELVET, TRICOT, ENGLISH WORSTEDS, SCOTCH PLAIDS, ETC.

Special Holiday Sale—Basement Salesroom.
200 Smoking Jackets, 3.75, 4.50 and 5.00

FANCY SLIPPERS.

The appearance, finish, material, and durability of the different lines of slippers assembled in our Shoe Departments combine in making an ideal gift for members of either sex. The following styles are included in our stocks:
FOR MEN—House and Traveling Slippers in Turkish Morocco, Tan, Goat, and Seal Operas, Seal Tourist and High Toilets. Romeos in Seal and Goat, fine Kid or Chamois lined.
FOR LADIES—For the boudoir in Satin, Matellasse and Felt, elegantly trimmed with fur or plain. Fine Satin and Kid Dancing Slippers.

FANCY GOODS DEPT.—

2d Floor Annex.
Hand Painted Leather Hdkf., Glove and Lace Boxes, in newest, dainty designs, from 3.00 to 13.50
Japanese Gold Emb. Mantel Drapes, all colors, at 1.25 ea.
Japanese Gold Emb. Scarfs, scallop edges, 2.00 ea.
College Photo. Frames, hand painted—Princeton, Harvard, etc., 3.00 ea.
Special attention is called to our choice line of German favors, Bon Bon Caps, and Paper Flowers, etc.

PORTFOLIOS.

Portfolios, including "Dreka's" [illegible] book, 2.25
Writing Tablets, with Safety Inkwells, 2.25
Real Seal Dressing Cases, 5.50 and 7.00
Fitted Dressing Cases, Special, 1.50
Above articles are to be had in good variety, shape, finish and price.

YALE ATHLETES NOT IDLE

LOOKING AHEAD FOR NEXT SEASON'S OUTDOOR EVENTS.

Gymnasium Filled to Overflowing Every Day—Hockey and Basket Ball Added to Their Other Games—Prospects of the New York Athletic Club Sending a Team of Hockey Players to Canada—In Doubt as to a Professional Baseball Coach.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—The period just before the holidays is generally one of comparative rest in athletics at Yale, as the men usually settle down to good, steady "grinding" for the semi-annual examinations. But this year things are different, as there is a good deal of activity in the sports, and athletics are certainly increasing. The meeting of the Gymnastic Association this week was the best suported one ever held, and the talent exhibited was superior to all previous attempts. This branch of sport offers to many men who are not physically fitted for the crew, football team, or the nine, good opportunity. Now, it takes hard, conscientious work to make the team. This is shown by the fact that no freshmen have at present been able to go in one of the coveted positions.

H. S. Anderson and his two assistants, by their systematic instruction in gymnastics in classes, have greatly aided the men. Another outgrowth of Mr. Anderson's efforts in this line is the firm establishment of a basket ball team. They have been drilling steadily all the fall and have already obtained a good deal of proficiency. There are good prospects of several of the universities meeting during the winter at this game, which requires both skill and endurance.

Stil another sport is becoming very popular—the game of old-fashioned hockey, or polo, as it is now called. The lakes and ponds have been well patronized in this vicinity, and the report that the New York Athletic club will send a polo team to Canada during the holidays has caused a flutter among the devotees of the art. This team is to be composed of college players, similar to the team of Yale players who went up last year. Yale, according to the report, is to furnish the majority of the seven or eight men that will be taken.

As the team will have a pleasant outing, to be one of the number is the ambition of all the crack skaters. Some exciting practice games between picked teams have already been played, and as the talent shown is of a high order it will be somewhat difficult to select the best representatives. The gymnasium itself furnishes exercise for about 500 men daily, and it looks as if almost every man in the university was participating in athletics of some form or another. Dr. Seavers' physical measurements show that in the four years' course the average improvement is increasing yearly.

The question of whom the crew will row with still is a general topic of discussion. It is no nearer solution, but the plan of entering a five-cornered boat-race on the Hudson is rapidly growing in favor. The other question now to decide is whether Yale will employ a professional coach next winter for the baseball team. There are only three of last year's regular nine in college—Capt. Quinby, Keator, and Trudeau. Capt. Quinby though a good player, has not had the experience that would warrant his undertaking this task, especially with no helpers. The prospects for a winning team are not overly bright, and every one feels that whatever chance there is should be carefully improved. The general opinion is that the employment of a professional coacher for a month or six weeks during the winter would not be fostering professionalism in college athletics. In football the graduate stars aid the Captain, but in baseball there are no old players near by who can devote the necessary time to the men.

Manager Miller does not contemplate procuring any coacher, but the popular feeling demands one, and in all probability some one of the big professionals will be secured.

DOINGS OF THE CRICKETERS.

International Games Next Season—Death of a Well-Known Enthusiast.

Recent advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that a visit to England by a cricket team from that city is an assured fact. C. W. Alcock, Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket club, who is making the fixtures, writes that many encouraging replies have been received from English, Irish, and Scotch clubs. Of the players asked to make the trip the following have accepted: G. S. Patterson, W. W. Noble, F. H. Bohlen, F. W. Ralston, E. W. Clark Jr., W. C. Morgan, C. Coates, F. L. Altemus, J. B. King, and E. M. Cregar. The doubtful ones are W. Brockie, W. Scott, J. W. Muir, H. P. Bailey, and H. I. Brown. The Philadelphia cricket authorities are in communication with the Australian management, and there is a strong probability that the "Kangaroo" cricketers will repeat their visit of 1893 and will play in Chicago. Local enthusiasts are in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Winnipeg club suggesting the desirability of forming a Northwestern Cricket Association, having for its object the advancement of the sport and the playing of international games each year between the Canadian and American elevens of the Northwest. It is suggested that a meeting be held at St. Paul to consider the matter, and the Chicago Cricket Association will meet at an early date to take action.

Chicago cricket has sustained a great loss in the death of Robert A. Helliwell, who, for some years, was an active member of the Cicero club, and who, a few weeks ago, was elected Captain of the newly formed Oak Park club. Though not an expert player, he was a great enthusiast, and last season conducted a Chicago team to Eastern Ontario which won every game it played.

STANDING IN THE C. A. A. TOURNEY.

Three Possible Ties for the Pool Championship.

Wrenn and Merrill lead in the Chicago Athletic Association's billiard tourney, with six games won and two games lost. Norris, the scratch man, has been playing in poor form during the last week, and to win the first prize will have to average between six and seven from this on. Lindsey, it appears, has been handicapped out of the tourney, as he has as yet his first game to win.

The standing:

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Wrenn, hdp. 150	8	6	2
Merrill, hdp. 150	8	6	2
Davis, hdp. 90	6	4	2
Wilson, hdp. 200	10	7	3
Norris, scratch	8	5	3
Thrall, hdp. 140	7	4	3
Booth, hdp. 90	7	3	4
Clark, hdp. 130	5	2	3
Critchell, hdp. 200	11	6	5
Collins, hdp. 180	12	6	6
Schmitt, hdp. 100	9	3	6
Curtis, hdp. 180	7	2	5
Lindsey, hdp. 100	11	0	11

There remains but one game more to play to decide the pool championship, and that is between Hartwell and Jenks. Should the former win he will be tied for the prize with Graham and Marshall. Jenks has two more games to play and Bowen one, but they have no bearing on the championship. The standing:

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Graham	8	6	2
Marshall	8	6	2
Hartwell	7	5	2
Thrall	8	5	3
Cunningham	8	5	3
Jenks	6	3	3
Schwarz	8	2	6
Williams	8	2	6
Bowen	7	1	6

HARTWELL AND VARNELL EVEN UP.

Standing of the Players in the Vendome Tourney.

Several changes have occurred during the last week in the Vendome billiard tourney. Hartwell, by his victory over Turner, is tied for first place with Varnell, each having eight games to his credit. The standing:

Players.	Handicap.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Varnell	120	8	8	0
Hartwell	100	8	8	0
Welch	85	8	6	2
Berg	100	7	5	2
Cummins	100	6	4	2
O'Neill	100	7	4	3
Turner	75	6	3	3
Whittlesey	50	6	3	3
[illegible]	85	7	3	4
[illegible]	100	4	2	2
[illegible]	100	7	2	5
[illegible]	75	8	2	6
[illegible]	100	7	1	6
[illegible]	75	6	0	6
[illegible]	75	7	0	7

JOE PATCHEN GETS AN OUTING.

Sanford Has a Narrow Escape on the South Side Boulevard.

Joe Patchen, one of the pacing kings, was given an outing on the South Side boulevard by Jack Curry yesterday afternoon. The great side-wheeler was carefully handled by his driver, who at no time permitted him to extend himself. A serious accident happened M. E. Sanford, who was behind Harry K. While sailing along at top speed a bolt came out of the shaft, which caused the cutter to topple over, throwing Sanford out on his face, and disfiguring it severely. He fortunately let go the reins when he was thrown, as the horse cut across the road at top speed and smashed the cutter to splinters against the trees. The horse escaped injury, and Sanford, when picked up, said he would be on the road again in a few days. Among the well-known drivers and owners of flyers out, were:

J. A. Murphy, P. H. Grimes, C. C. Jerome, John Ashby, Sam Cusins, Harry Skeels, "Rod" Laverty, John Burns, Tom Ganes, Henry Best, Sam Stein, A. H. Kohn, H. I. Saxton, Phil Rose, W. L. Moon, Martin Farrell, James Hagan, W. L. Dickinson, J. F. Tomey, A. J. Powers, J. J. Rooney, and Ed Mahr.

HORSES THAT WILL RACE TODAY.

St. Asaph, New Orleans, and San Francisco Entries.

Follwing are the weights and entries for the various racetracks and pooling on the New Orleans events:

At St. Asaph.

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Bloodstone, King of Hearts, Polk Owens, Despot, 105 pounds; Belden, Clovis, Fatal, Eufalda, Miss Wistar, Gretta McG., Volcanic, By Gordon, 102.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Crescent, Benning, Ferd Munch, Sir Carlton, Arabella, Nestor, Rodney, Mullaghmore, Treanna, 105 pounds; Devola, Fred K., Gascogne, 100.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Black Hawk, Higaway, Avon, 108 pounds; Fredericks, Florimor, Briscoe, Herndon, Warlike, Grampian, Cuckoo, McDonald, Tammany Hall, 105.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Elizabeth, Connors, Devisee, Remorse, Pocahontas, Hazel, 106 pounds; O'Hearn, Steffa, Bronston, Claurece, 101.

Fifth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Tribute, Con Lucy, Walcott, 109 pounds; Venusburg, Sira, Captain Jack, George Hakes, 104; Cody, Siberia, 99.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Leigh, Chief Justice, VanDyke, Courtney, Mote, Westover, Blue Bird, Hay Tay, Romeo, 115 pounds.

At New Orleans.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Joab, 97 pounds; Mary Nance, Ferryman II., Elsie Ferguson, Coronella, Lorrania, Bertrand, 107; Don O'Donnell, Hippogriff, Ban Johnson, 110.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Lagniappe, Prince William, Stark, 104 pounds; Mate, Chenoa, Dick Behan, The Hun, Verdi, Vanbrunt, 107; Tom Sayres, 111.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Queen Bird, Miss Clark, imp. Wolsey, Springvale, Jim Hogg, Benquire, 107 pounds; Bob Wilson, 109; Beatifice, Masonic Home, Joe Courtney, 110.

Fourth race, 1½ miles, handicap—Last Chance, 97 pounds; Blasco, 95; Uncle Jim, 107; Pioneer, 93; Prytania, Prig, 108; Pony Bob, 97; Orinda, 116; Billy McKenzie, 105.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Mandolina, Sir John, 109 pounds; Lyndhurst, Mendicant, Khaftan, Incommode, 109; Spendoline, Oak Forest, Artist, San Blas, 112.

At San Francisco.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Fannie Louise, Olivia, and Outright, 99 pounds each; Montlave, 110; Rico, 107; Garcia, Braw Scott, 104.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Big Chief and Salisbury, 98 pounds each; Hazard, 104; Imp. Enfymion, Beatrice, Mara, Leon L., Tonono, 105 each; Lucille, Globe, 95 each; Cloverdale, 103; Walter J., 108; Valiente, 110; La Mascotte, 99.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Handsome, Imp. Star Ruby, Malo Diablo, and Installator, 102 pounds each; Magnet, 109.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Dungarven, 101 pounds; Regan, Duchess of Milpitas, Mamie Scott, 89 each; Capt. Skedance, Oakley, 92 each; E. H. Shirley, 106; Tar and Tartar, Red Glenn, 103; Schultze, 92; Oakland, 101; Our Maggie and Bell Ringer, 98 each.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Pecksniff, 114 pounds; Imp. Ivy, Last Chance, Empress of Norfolk, Sea Spray, Beatrice, 106 each; Conde, 109; Hiram Argo, 111; Middleton, 110.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Toano, Main Stay, Emma D., Hillsdale, Chief, 111 pounds each; Philomena, Tobey, Tim Murphy, 106 each; Romulus, Claquer, 114 each; George Miller, 115; Gallant, 104.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Lorrania, $15; Ban Johnson, $6; Ferryman II., Caronella, $4 each; Bertrand, Hippogriff, $3 each; field, $5.

Second race—Tom Sayre, $10; Mate, $8; Lagniappe, $6; Dick Behan, $5; Van Brunt, $4; Stark, Chenoa, Verdi, $3 each; Prince William, The Hun, $2 each.

Third race—Imp. Wolsey, $10; Miss Clark, $8; Jim Hogg, $7; Queen Bird, $6; field, $5.

Fourth race—Orinda, $15; Billy McKenzie, $8; Blasco, $5; Prig, $4; Uncle Jim, $3; field, $6.

No pooling on the fifth race.

CONTEST FOR THE JACKSON CUP.

St. Lawrence Too Strong for the Illinois Team.

At Parkside yesterday the St. Lawrence and Illinois Steel football teams played in the Jackson cup competition. The South Chicago men presented a scratch aggregation, and were never a factor in the game, being defeated by eleven goals to one.

The ground was in wretched condition, and good football was out of the question. The home team won the toss, and it was soon evident that the visitors were not in the race. Through the first half the ball was continually in the vicinity of the visitors' citadel. Three goals were kicked by Dale and one by Warriner, giving the St. Lawrence men a lead of five goals at the interval.

On resuming the visitors did better, and Higgins was enabled to score a goal, the custodian missing badly. After this the leaders continued on the aggressive and secured six more goals. Three of these were made by Warriner, two by Gilchrist, and one by Waller.

The line-up:

St. Lawrence.	Position.	Illinois Steel.
C. Green	Goal	Leason
Waller	Backs	Weightman
Powers	Backs	Monn
Porteous	Half backs	J. Walsh
W. Sheppard	Half backs	Fetterman
Sims	Half backs	Buhl
Dillon	Right	Powell
Warriner	Right	J. Walsh
Dale	Center	Withington
Gilchrist	Left	Wilson
	Left	Higgins

Referee—W. Weir, Thistle F. C.

The score—St. Lawrence, 11; Illinois Steel, 1.

THREE-CUSHION TOURNEY SUCCESS.

Gerhardt's and Roe's Good Spurt Brings Them to the Front.

The three-cushion-carrom-team tournament now in progress at Mussey's billiard hall is attracting considerable attention in local billiard circles and among Mussey's patrons. A number of changes have taken place during the last week, principally Gerhardt and Roe's running spurt. Wadsworth and Foss lost two games last week, which deprived them of first place. The standing:

Players.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Addison-Walters	5	4	1
Gerhardt-Roe	5	4	1
Williams-Carpenter	4	3	1
Wadsworth-Foss	5	3	2
Hamlen-George	5	3	2
Mathews-Logan	5	2	3
Emmet-Charles	5	1	4
Kellogg-Pfeffer	6	0	6

Schedule for the next four days:

Monday night, Williams-Carpenter vs. Mathews-Logan; Tuesday afternoon, Emmet-Charles vs. Wadsworth-Foss; Tuesday night, Addison-Walters vs. Hamlen-George; Wednesday night, Gerhardt-Roe vs. Pfeffer-Kellogg; Thursday afternoon, Williams-Carpenter vs. Emmet-Charles.

Carpenter leads for high run with six, and Williams and Carpenter are ahead for best average, having completed a game in twenty-five innings.

SOME HIGH SCORES AT KINSLEY'S.

McNearny of the Woodlawn Club Makes a Clean Break.

Although the bowling alleys at Kinsley's have been open but a few weeks, its reputation for scoring high runs is the best in the city. Quite a number of the best bowling clubs of the city make it their headquarters, and some of the scores made there recently are quite remarkable.

Saturday night Mr. McNearny, one of the cracks of the Woodlawn Park club, bowled 300, a feat rarely accomplished. Prior to this he, Porter, Gamman, and Fowler, all members of the same club, bowled six games at tenpins for a wine supper, which Fowler lost, with a high score of 1,291. McNearny scored 293 in the fifth game of the match.

The scores:

McNearny—203, 201, 256, 234, 293, 246—1,453.
Porter—233, 203, 192, 235, 220, 262—1,345.
Gamman—175, 220, 202, 251, 212, 229—1,294.
Fowler—202, 189, 252, 218, 197, 233—1,291.

Fred Dressler and John Kehlor also had a tilt at tenpins, which was won by the former. The score:

Fred Dressler—234, 214, 222, 234, 237, 232—1,373.
John Kehlor—196, 198, 227, 177, 168, 233—1,199.

Prof. Harry Blanks, formerly with the Chicago Athletic Association, has charge of the alleys.

Handball at McGurn's.

The Chicago Handball club played a series of four double-handed games at McGurn's court, 206 East Division street, yesterday. The score:

FIRST GAME.

T. Smith, G. Bangard.....21—16—21
J. Hurst, E. Hopper.....17—21—19

SECOND GAME.

F. Fitzgerald, J. Barry.....21—14—21
J. Joyce, T. O'Neil.....16—21—19

THIRD GAME.

F. Rheims, J. Andrews.....21—21—21
T. J. Loftus, A. Sapp.....17—14—19

FOURTH GAME.

J. Healy, W. McGurn.....21—18—21
W. McLaughlin, C. Dolan.....19—21—17

The club will play a series of games next Sunday.

Indoor League Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Amateur Indoor Baseball League will be held next Wednesday evening at Room 67 Hartford Building.

The Marquettes defeated the St. Patricks in an interesting game at Callahan's Hall yesterday afternoon. The score:

Marquettes.....1 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 *—6
St. Patricks.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

The Marquettes play the Revells at the Maplewood Opera-House tomorrow night.

Another Game to His Credit.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The second series of games at the St. Petersburg Chess club was played today, the games resulting as follows:

Pillsbury (black) beat Tchigorin in a four-knights game after twenty-five moves.

Lasker (white) beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez after thirty moves.

The present score is as follows: Lasker won 1, lost 1; Pillsbury won 2, lost none; Steinitz won none, lost 2; Tchigorin won 1, lost 1.

Maher Was Side-Tracked.

Peter Maher, who was billed to appear at Sam Jack's yesterday, was delayed in Philadelphia and could not reach the city until 12:15 this morning and will appear this afternoon. Maher's opponent will be Jack Doherty, the "Evansville Kid."

MATCH GAMES AT THREE CUSHIONS.

Martin Mullens, Crack Amateur Billiardist, in Town.

The match games at three cushion carroms between Charley Schaefer and Ed Helm for $25 each, scheduled to be played next Wednesday and Thursday nights, will undoubtedly be interesting. Schaefer is considered one of the best three cushion players in the West and Helm is looked upon as being able to hold his own with anybody in this vicinity. The first game, fifty points up, will be played in Helm's rooms on Wednesday night, and the second and final game at Schaefer's on Dearborn street.

Martin Mullens of Cleveland, O., and one of the crack amateur billiard experts in America, arrived in the city last Saturday and will be seen over the table with some of the local experts this week.

Pool Games at Tennes' Hall.

Charles Tennes, fifteen or no count, defeated E. Kennedy, eight or no count, in their pool contest yesterday afternoon, winning six games out of eleven. Pete Tennes and Jake Levy will play off their tie for the Tennes gold medal tonight.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Figures from the Annual Report of Treasurer J. C. Dennison.

Treasurer J. C. Dennison of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company is engaged on his annual report of the business of that corporation. It shows a big increase in some matters, but a decrease in the receipts of cattle and consumption and packing of beef in and about Chicago.

The figures show the alleged combine of the "Big Four" was not powerful enough in the face of a big shortage to increase the prices of meats, and that if Secretary Morton had failed to rout the alleged combine in its early stages the people at large would have done it, as they did at a later date.

The receipts of cattle up to Dec. 1 show a decrease over 1894 of 395,352 head, and a decrease over 1894 from 1893 of nearly 150,000. Commission men say the people were greater than the threat of Secretary Morton, and Treasurer Dennison says prices went down because the people stopped eating meat and the big prices of the early part of the year went down to the present low state.

Treasurer Dennison's last statement shows the following figures:

RECEIPTS.

Cattle, 1895	2,363,186
Cattle, 1894	2,758,538
Decrease cattle	395,352
Calves, 1895	161,782
Calves, 1894	153,385
Increase calves	8,397
Hogs, 1895	7,104,317
Hogs, 1894	6,748,146
Increase hogs	356,171
Sheep, 1895	3,153,721
Sheep, 1894	2,819,754
Increase sheep	333,967
Horses, 1895	108,081
Horses, 1894	90,570
Increase horses	17,511
Cars, 1895	245,489
Cars, 1894	263,380
Decrease cars	17,891

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle, 1895	718,888
Cattle, 1894	882,921
Decrease cattle	164,033
Calves, 1895	8,936
Calves, 1894	10,325
Decrease calves	1,389
Hogs, 1895	1,987,654
Hogs, 1894	2,291,505
Decrease hogs	303,851
Sheep, 1895	443,995
Sheep, 1894	297,005
Increase sheep	146,990
Horses, 1895	104,291
Horses, 1894	83,777
Increase horses	20,514
Cars, 1895	66,126
Cars, 1894	78,699
Decrease cars	12,573

CITY USE AND CHICAGO PACKING.

Cattle, 1895	1,644,298
Cattle, 1894	1,875,617
Calves, 1895	152,846
Calves, 1894	143,060
Hogs, 1895	5,116,663
Hogs, 1894	4,456,641
Sheep, 1895	2,709,726
Sheep, 1894	2,522,749
Horses, 1895	3,790
Horses, 1894	6,793

Chicago has fallen short in cattle to the number of nearly 250,000, while there has been an increase in calves of nearly 10,000, a decrease in hogs of over 100,000, an increase in sheep of nearly 200,000, and nearly 3,000 fewer horses, all in and about Chicago, as shown by statements from 1894 and 1895.

CANNON TO HAVE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Reported He Will Be Head of the Appropriations Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—People who claim to be very close to Speaker Reed say tonight that the two complications over the committees have been practically settled. According to this authority the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means committee is to go to ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley Jr. of Maine, who has been one of the three possibilities for the place all the time. He has been the direct representative of the Speaker since the reorganization of the House.

The same authority also places Uncle Joe Cannon at the head of the Appropriations committee, to the exclusion of Col. D. B. Henderson of Dubuque, who will be given another Chairmanship. As Gov. Dingley comes from the same State as the Speaker it would evidently not do to have too many men from the extreme northeast corner of the United States in control of big committees.

Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Fifty-first Congress, over which Mr. Reed presided, and he is confident he will be returned to the same place. Boutelle has not been any too friendly to the great Maine leader and has openly antagonized him on several occasions.

It is said that Mr. Reed wanted to retire one of the Maine men from Chairmanships, and as it is assumed Mr. Miliiken will go to the head of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has decided that Boutelle would have to go. The Speaker's only hesitation was, it is said, lest he might be charged with having let his personal likes and dislikes influence him. It is said positively that he has at last decided to turn down Boutelle and give the place to Dolliver of Iowa.

If this should prove true there will be a public manifestation on the part of Mr. Boutelle, who was a naval officer through the war and has made a specialty of this branch of the service since he entered Congress, whereas the brilliant young Iowan was a baby when the war broke out and comes from a State which can build torpedo boats, but has no seacoast.

No one has authority to speak for Mr. Reed, and while the Dingley-Cannon-Dolliver tip is a hot one tonight, it may cool off before the committees are finally announced.

SAYS BARTHOLDT BILL WON'T PASS.

President Eckhart Predicts Failure for a St. Louis Scheme.

President Eckhart of the Drainage Board says the endeavor of Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis to introduce into Congress a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the probable pollution of the water supply of St. Louis and other cities is the second time Mr. Bartholdt has made a thrust at the drainage canal.

"I do not think the bill will ever be passed," continued President Eckhart, "and as the volume of water to be sent through the drainage canal will greatly improve the state of the water in the Illinois River south of Peoria the people of St. Louis should hail with delight the early completion of the canal."

MISS CULVER'S RICH GIFT.

DEEDS TO $1,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

University of Chicago Given Title to a Number of Pieces of Land, but the Ground on Which Hull House Stands Is Not Included—Reports to the Contrary Contradicted by Miss Helen Culver and Miss Addams—Mr. Hull's Wishes Carried Out.

The deeds to $1,000,000 worth of property, the gift of Miss Helen Culver, will be transferred to the trustees of the University of Chicago this afternoon. The property consists of several parcels of land situated in various parts of the city. These lands do not include the plot now occupied by Hull House. Miss Culver is the owner of that plot, the whole block, and had a perfect right to convey it to the university if she had so wished. But she did not include any part of the block in her great gift. She still holds the Hull House land in her possession. The northeast corner of the block, where Hull House stands, comprising 135 feet on Halsted street and 60 feet on West Polk street, is held in lease by the Hull House corporation. The lease is to run till 1920, and was given, rent free, by Miss Culver some time ago. She is one of the trustees of the institution.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House said yesterday:

"I knew there must be some mistake when I read that the property given to the university by Miss Culver included the Hull House land. This block is not included in her gift. Miss Culver owns this land and she could give it away if she cared to do so, but possession could not be taken until after the year 1920. Hull House has a free lease until that time given by Miss Culver herself. Some of our friends were surprised (and perhaps a little bit scared) today to read that this property had been given to the university. I did not believe the report, and this morning I ascertained for myself that no part of this block is to be included in the gift. Miss Culver has always been exceedingly kind and courteous to Hull House. She is one of our trustees, and takes great interest in the society.

Would Give Mr. Hull the Credit.

"We could not be very well affiliated with the university. I do not believe Miss Culver would desire that. Such an organization as this must remain independent to do its work in the community."

Miss Culver was seen at her home in Union Park yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. She spoke of her gift to the university as taking a weight of responsibility from her mind, but did not care to say much about herself or the history of her life. She said:

"I wish my name might be left out altogether. I consider the matter as the gift of Mr. Hull rather than of myself. He had long thought of founding an institution of learning in Chicago. He was for many years one of the trustees of the old Chicago University, and was greatly interested in educational work. When the talk of the new university first started Mr. Hull thought the plan a good one. He wanted the university to be placed on the West Side, in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, and was willing to give a campus for it. He talked something of this with the organizers of the university, though I believe he never made a formal offer of the land. The founders thought the South Side was the best place for it, and I presume they were right. Mr. Hull did not live long enough to do what he intended. His death was rather sudden and unexpected. Many of his plans had not been completed.

Mr. Hull Wished It So.

"In giving this property to the University of Chicago I wish to be regarded as carrying out Mr. Hull's designs. He left no instructions or specifications as to what he had meant to do, but I know that Mr. Hull, had he lived, would have done something for the further advancement of education in this city, and I wish this gift to bear his name.

"I am as much pleased in making the gift as the university people can be in receiving it, because it takes from me the doing of a very difficult work. My part is done. Now the work is theirs. The difficult part is yet to be done. But I have faith in the ability of the university authorities to do it, and do it better than I could."

Helen Culver was born in Randolph, a village in Western New York. She came to Chicago in 1854, and this has been her home since that year. At first she was connected with educational work. She taught for a time in the West Division High School, but has not done any school work for thirty-five years. She was a cousin of Charles J. Hull, with whom she had lived for many years.

Asked about her plans for the future, Miss Culver said:

"I have none that I care to say anything about. My time during several years past has been fully occupied with the management of my estate. Much of my time will still be employed in the same way. Chicago will be my home as long as I live."

Special services were held in the chapel of the university last night to give thanks for the gifts which the university has lately received. President Harper, Prof. Small, Prof. Mathews, and others spoke.

Dr. Harper said: "I telegraphed Mr. Rockefeller last night, telling him the good news. I did not receive a reply from him. That is not necessary. According to the agreement under which his gift was made we are to receive from him an amount equal to that we receive from any source, which means we are to get another $1,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller as soon as the technicalities can be gone through with. It will be necessary to appraise the property given by Miss Culver, although I believe her appraisal is correct."

FUND FOR A LIBRARY BUILDING.

Dr. Hirsch Asks the Hebrews of This City to Raise $100,000.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch has suggested to his congregation that the Hebrews of the city raise funds for a $100,000 library building for the University of Chicago. He is confident that this will be done and the sum specified quickly raised. Sinai Congregation is particularly interested in the plan and it has already presented the university a Semitic library valued at over $5,000.

The new building will be called the "Lessing Library," in honor of the German poet, author of "Nathan the Wise." It was first suggested that a statue of the poet be presented the university. This plan did not meet with sufficient support to make it a success.

Dr. Hirsch thinks that the Jews should show more interest in the university and says that the library building will undoubtedly be erected.

HANUCCAH FESTIVAL IS CELEBRATED

Exercises at the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

The Hanuccah festival, or dedication feast, was celebrated in an appropriate manner yesterday afternoon at the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, No. 3601 Vernon avenue.

The occasion was in honor of the Maccabees' victory over the Syrian Antiochus in the year 164 B. C., and among the Jews is observed all over the world during the month of December, commencing with the 20th day of the month of Kislen, according to the Jewish calendar, and lasting eight days. Yesterday was the fifth day of the feast, and at the home the eight candles were lighted with ceremony by eight children.

There was a program, in which nearly all the orphans in the home took part. The guests all added to the festival by bringing presents for the children, as well as a large quantity of good things, enough to last a longer period than the feast of history is said to have continued. Many of the home's patrons left good-sized checks, to be used toward the building soon to be erected on a site bought at Sixty-second street and Drexel Avenue.

Miss Fannie Hyman made the address to the guests, and told the story of the joyous feast many centuries ago in Jerusalem.

A Winter Evening

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CHRISTMAS

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A superb set of photographs of the Boston Public Library has just been taken by Soderholtz, the well-known architectural photographer. These photographs, 11x14, on gray mounts 16x20, make a particularly attractive and timely Christmas gift. They are new and are of great interest not only to Bostonians but to every American; for the Boston Library marks an era in American Architecture and Mural Decoration. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer regards the building as "the highest possible ideal as regards architectural magnificence and artistic completeness in the broadest sense." And, referring to the mural decorations, Mr. Fenollosa declares that "by this first blaze of achievement we set Boston as the earliest of the seats of public pilgrimage, the veritable Assisi of American art."

Although these Soderholtz photographs of the Library have been published but two weeks they have had enormous sales, not only in Boston, but in all the large cities, the demand being really extraordinary for the new Puvis de Chavannes decoration and Sargent's "Frieze of the Prophets," of which two of the figures, in the accompanying illustration, show the pose, but, of course, convey little idea of the power or expression given in the photographs. They are published by Curtis & Company, Boston, and sold in Chicago by

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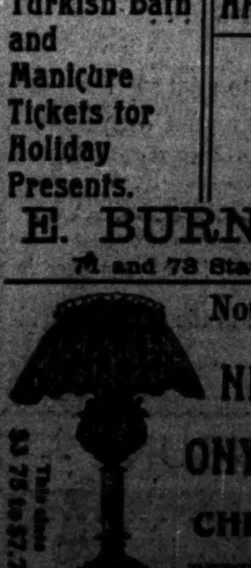

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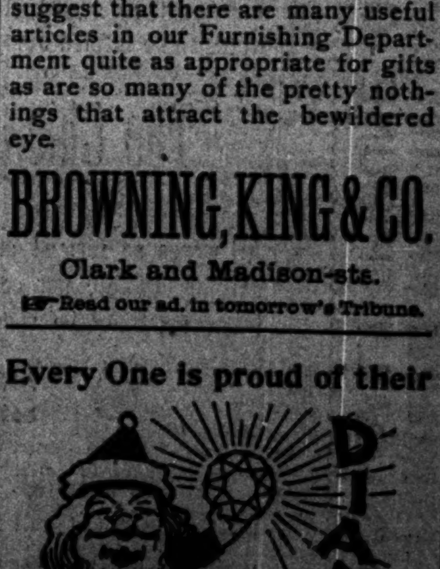

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JARS IN LABOR CONGRESS

AMALGAMATION WITH ASSEMBLY NOT WELCOME TO ALL.

Delegate Kidd Insists Slanders About International Machine Woodworkers Must First Be Fixed Up—Grievance of Harnessmakers' Union Referred To—Formal Action on Reconciliation Deferred — Executive Session Set for Next Sunday.

While the prospect of reunion in the ranks of organized labor in Chicago was generally welcomed in the Labor Congress yesterday there were a few jarring notes that spoiled the harmony.

Thomas I. Kidd, National Secretary of the Machine Woodworkers of America and delegate from the local Machine Woodworkers' Union to the congress, declared his union would never affiliate with the Trade and Labor Assembly, however that body might be reconstituted or reformed, until reparation had been made for the slanders upon the International Machine Woodworkers' Association uttered by William C. Pomeroy upon the floor of the assembly, and subsequently published broadcast.

The delegates from the Harnessmakers' Union also made it plain reunion with the Trade and Labor Assembly was unwelcome to them. Delegate McFee of that union said: "I want the genuine unions still belonging to the assembly to come in individually to the congress; but I don't want to meet again the falsehood and the rottenness I have met over there."

Charles Dold's Telegram.

No formal action on reconciliation could be taken by the congress because its delegate, Charles Dold, had neither returned in person nor reported by letter the result of his mission. An informal discussion took place upon the reading of his telegram to Secretary Hopps, which was dated at New York Dec. 13 and was as follows:

"Yesterday's action reconsidered; agreement reached; basis, Art. 2, Sec. 2, congress constitution; new officers; new constitution; was seated as a delegate; hurrah!"

Upon the reading of this telegram it was moved, when the congress adjourned, it should adjourn to meet in special executive session tonight to hear Delegate Dold's report, it being understood he would be in the city by that time. Another delegate moved the special meeting be held next Sunday. Considerable discussion took place upon this amendment and many delegates took the opportunity to express their opinions, which were for the most part favorable to reconciliation. This was the stand taken by the Typographers' delegation, which made its appearance in the congress for the first time, Delegate Williams taking the most active part.

Delegate La Vine of the cigarmakers argued strongly in favor of indorsing the agreement signed by Dold on the ground it secured the principles laid down in Art. 2, Sec. 2 of the constitution of the congress, which debarred all employers, all persons not working at their trades, and all persons holding political appointments from being delegates. "This," he said, "is what the congress has been battling for, and an agreement on this basis is a victory for the congress."

Date of Meeting.

A further amendment to postpone the consideration of the reconciliation proposals to the next regular meeting in January was voted down, and the next meeting fixed for Sunday, Dec. 22.

E. Crossland, a representative of the Illinois Brickmakers' Alliance, was given the floor to explain the position of the City Council in regard to the use of union-made bricks in work executed by contract for the city. Mr. Crossland stated an effort would be made to reopen the resolution of Nov. 18 at the next meeting of the City Council, and the congress decided to appoint a delegation of fifteen to accompany and support the delegation from the Brickmakers' Alliance tonight.

Attorney W. J. Strong, who acted for Fred B. Ketcham in his suit for damages against the Chicago and Northwestern railroad for "blacklisting" him as an A. R. U. man, was given the floor to make an appeal on behalf of his client, who will seek a new trial. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the attorney in the case and suggest means for supporting Ketcham in making the next trial a test case.

SERMON ON LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Dr. P. S. Henson Declares Rich as Well as Poor Dislike Churches.

"Religion and Capital and Labor" was the subject of Dr. P. S. Henson's sermon at the First Baptist Church last evening. Dr. Henson spoke from the text: "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." He said:

"If the truth were known there is a profounder dislike among the rich for the churches and the evangelical religion they stand for than is to be found in the ranks of the poor. They may not express it as vehemently, for they are not suffering as keenly, but they hate the churches just the same.

"The truth is Christianity is not a poor man's religion nor a rich man's religion. It does not teach Lazarus was taken to heaven because he was poor, but because he was good; and that Dives was sent to hell not because he was rich but because he was mean.

"Christianity teaches liberty, paternity, equality, and that all of us are brethren. The radical trouble in industrial relations is the accursed selfishness that disregards the interest and the happiness of others in the world greed of gold. And this is as true of the laborer as of the capitalist, and if this world is to be saved from fratricidal conflict such as shall deluge it with blood and threaten the very extinction of the race there must be among all classes the permeating power of that gospel which was heralded by the angels 2,000 years ago, who, while they sang 'Glory to God in the highest,' also announced 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

AMALGAMATION IS NOT DISCUSSED.

Trade and Labor Assembly Transacts Only Routine Business.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday the amalgamation of the assembly and the Labor Congress was not discussed. Vice-President James O'Connell presided. The barbers' and clerks' Sunday rest campaign was given a fresh start by instructing the special committee to arrange for a mass-meeting at No. 153 La Salle street on next Sunday.

A long communication from the Tobacco Workers' Union of Detroit was read asking for support in the fight against the tobacco trust, which is charged with employing non-union labor. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the tobacco people in regard to the matter.

It was officially announced Waiters' Union No. 6, of which W. C. Pomeroy is a member, has been reinstated in the national organization. A resolution was passed ordering all unions giving entertainments to employ only union waiters. An entertainment is announced to be given Jan. 16 at the ... M. E. Church for the benefit of the Chicago Sailors' Mission and Free Home for Sailors.

CELEBRATE FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Customed Dinner Arranged for the 21st by Massachusetts Society.

The Massachusetts Society in Chicago has been accustomed for many years to celebrate Forefathers' day by a New England dinner, with after-dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion. Invitations are out for the current annual dinner on the 21st inst. at Kinsley's. The hall will be appropriately decorated with Christmas greens, and the menu indicates an old-fashioned New England Christmas dinner.

The after-dinner speeches are not fully arranged, but the Rev. R. A. White of Englewood will respond to the toast, "Plymouth Rock"; Hewitt Lee will respond to the toast "America's Debt to the Pilgrims." Arrangements are being made with other prominent speakers, so that the character which marked the events in the past will be maintained. The Tomaso Mandolin Orchestra and the Swedish Male Quartet will furnish the music. The invitations to this dinner are unique in character, and will be in the hands of all members by the 16th inst.

The officers of the society for 1895 are: [illegible], President. [illegible] Holtwood, Dr. E. L. Holmes, Col. [illegible], Vice-Presidents. [illegible], Secretary and Treasurer. [illegible]

Edgar Holt,
F. B. Gibbs,
C. E. Field,
George E. Watson.

[illegible] Upmann's best 5 cent [illegible] by skilled union workmen.

CAN READ THIS WITHOUT GLASSES.

Sketch of Frederick W. J. Beese, Nearly 100 Years of Age.

Elyria, O., Dec. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—Monday, Dec. 16, is the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Wilhelm Johome Beese, one of the best known German citizens of this county, who is also without doubt the oldest man in this section.

He was born in Das, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in Germany, on Dec. 16, 1796, and came to America in October, 1863, landing in New York. Mr. Beese came direct to Elyria and has since been a resident of this city. His sea voyage was made in a sailboat, the trip

FREDERICK WILHELM JOHOME BEESE.

requiring ten weeks on account of the vessel drifting out of its course. It was a sad journey for the old German, too, for his wife died during the voyage and was buried in the ocean.

In his native land Mr. Beese acted in the capacity of coachman, footman, and finally overseer for Groff Blicher, one of the great land proprietors of the empire, whose estates aggregated 2,000,000 acres. Blicher passed his winters in Berlin, where he was usually accompanied by the subject of this sketch.

Frederick was married when 23 years old, and nine children were born of the marriage, the oldest, Frederick, now 74 years old, who came to America in 1860 and joined the Union army. After the war closed Frederick came home on a visit, but has since been lost sight of. The old gentleman is very anxious to learn of his oldest son's whereabouts.

At present there are three children living, thirty-one grandchildren, and forty-five great-grandchildren. All but three of these descendants live in Elyria, the balance residing at Logansport, Ind.

Mr. Beese is a most remarkable specimen of rugged manhood. His physical powers are something phenomenal for one of his age, and he is beside blessed with a most accurate memory. An instance of this is shown from the fact that the aged German remembers events connected with Napoleon's raid upon Prussia in 1803, when Beese was but 7 years old. He states that the last battle of that memorable campaign was fought only two miles away from his native town, and on land owned by Groff Blicher. After the engagement young Beese visited the scene of battle and well remembers seeing bodies piled up in buildings and the structures fired.

In appearance he does not seem to be over 70 years old as he walks up and down Elyria's avenues. The aged gentleman is a devoted church member, and regularly attends services at St. John's Lutheran Church, where he takes a prominent part in the services, especially in the singing. He reads without glasses, being blessed with second sight. What is more remarkable, the centenarian shaves himself regularly, and scorns the idea of patronizing a barber.

Mr. Beese has always had good health and boasts of the fact that he never employed the services of a physician, although acknowledging to having purchased medicines occasionally. His hearing is very good and his walk is decidedly firm. He cannot speak English, and the services of an interpreter were necessary in procuring the material for this story.

For years Mr. Beese was employed as a laborer about the court-house here. One day while helping to carry a heavy piece of furniture into the basement of the court-house the article fell, injuring him internally. He was only laid up for a week, however, and then appeared to be as strong as ever. The old man apparently does not desire to remain idle for a moment. He is continually busying himself about the home of his son-in-law, Mr. John Stark, and besides has for years done all the work in making and keeping up the gardens of two maiden women here. He bids fair to outrun the century mark and apparently is good for at least ten years yet. His chief desire at present is to live in the twentieth century. If he lives to be 100 his relatives purpose to give a grand celebration in honor of the event, at which it is expected all the descendants will participate.

MILK FLOWS THROUGH HIS WHISKERS

Senator Peffer at Luncheon Is an Interesting Object Lesson.

Possibly the best of all places to study Peffer, the Populist, is the Senate restaurant. He is a slave to bread and milk—addicted to it is the better word—and now and

SENATOR PEFFER AT LUNCHEON.

then, in addition, gives himself up to a spree on pie.

It is worth while to witness Peffer's exploits in bread and milk. He begins by mowing his flowing beard away behind a napkin, on the same principle that some careful mother puts a bib on a baby. This is a caution not thrown away. Without it Peffer's cataract of a beard would mingle with the bread and milk to the disadvantage of all concerned.

When his beard is safe and sure, no matter the deluge of milk, to keep itself unspotted of the world, the attentive waiter places before the great Populist a bowl of the nutriment named of size and quantity sufficient to slop a cow. And then the excitement begins.

The Senator backs his beard and milk efforts with a spoon the size of an infant scoop-shovel. Pie has no chance with him; he cuts off its last hope of escape by making his knife support his fork like a reserve force in battle.

M'KINLEY IS OUT FOR ALABAMA.

It Is Predicted the State Will Give Him a Solid Delegation.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—Everything points to a solid Republican delegation from Alabama to the next Presidential college, and, if Alabama has her way, McKinley of Ohio will be the man for whom the State's vote for President will be cast.

The fight within the party to give McKinley Alabama's delegation in the Republican convention has been going on quietly for several months. William Youngblood of Montgomery and other McKinleyites have put in a great deal of work in the smaller towns and country districts and find the white vote is almost exclusively for McKinley. The colored vote is in the balance, waiting for the dictation of leaders. Heretofore Dr. R. A. Moseley Jr., who has been the Chairman of the Republican State Executive committee for a number of years, has been the tocsin of war for whose sound the negroes have waited.

Dr. Moseley's leadership in the capacity of State Chairman will be contested by William Vaughan of Birmingham, a young lawyer of considerable distinction, and he will have the backing of all the prominent Republicans who have preferred for many years to eliminate the predominance of the negro as the figurehead of Republicanism in Alabama. Mr. Vaughan is an ardent McKinley man, while Dr. Moseley is for Reed. The contest between these two gentlemen for the Chairmanship will be on the line of their preferences for President.

BIG YEAR ON THE LAKES.

RECORDS FOR NEW SHIPS AND ORE MOVEMENTS BROKEN.

Bessemer and Iron Ore Men Did Not Expect the Enormous Increase in Trade and Fear They Did Not Get Enough for Their Product—Forty-five New Ships Building for Lake Commerce with Aggregate of Nearly 140,000 Tons—Cost $8,000,000.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The close of a prosperous season of navigation on the great lakes finds all records broken, both in orders for new ships and in the movement of iron ore. When the movement of iron ore from Lake Superior mines began last May there was no expectation among Cleveland sales agents that the total for the year would exceed 8,000,000 tons. Some estimates were closer to 7,500,000 tons.

While 1894, with the stagnation that it brought to the iron trade everywhere, had a record of 7,748,000 tons of lake ore, no limitation then existed on the output, and a number of mines brought down more than they had sold. The agreement perfected among producers of old range Bessemer or steel making ores early this year was designed to limit the output of such ores to the probable demand.

It was determined that 1895 should be a cleaning-up year and it was calculated that in addition to the Bessemer ores in furnace yards and on Lake Erie docks last May 4,500,000 tons from the Marquette, Menominee, Gogebic, and Vermilion ranges would be ample to supply the furnaces depending on these ores until navigation opened in 1896.

While there were a few apprehensive ore men, who were slow to believe that the small advance, ranging from 15 to 30 cents, made from 1894 prices for Bessemer ores, would be paid by furnacemen without a contest, the shipping season had scarcely opened last May before it was apparent that the 4,500,000 tons of old-range Bessemers were going to be taken up to the last pound, with no questions about the price, or at least no demurrer. And when the boom in iron was in full swing in the summer months and furnacemen were getting $16 and $17 for Bessemer pig-iron, or a profit of from $5 to $6 a ton, the impression among ore men that they had been quite too modest in asking an increase on the ruinous prices of 1894 deepened into a firm conviction.

Demand for Bessemers.

Later the demand for Bessemer ores became so urgent, from the tremendous furnace capacity that became active, that the firms party to the agreement made an additional allotment of about a million tons. Some of this ore sold at $4.50 for soft and at $5 for hard, or an advance of about $1.60 over the price fixed at the opening of the season. In some cases, however, the selling firms canceled these contracts in the fall because lake freights had gone far beyond the $1.25 limit stipulated in connection with the sale.

The expansion of the country's consumption of steel, and therefore of Bessemer ore, in the second and third quarters of 1895 was beyond anything dreamed of at the opening of the year. Ore men who thought two years ago that the competition of the Mesaba range ores would close down some of the old-time properties that have long been the stand-by of blast furnace men are beginning to see that the new range has prevented an actual ore famine. And, in addition to the unprecedented consumption of steel the last year, there has been an unexpected recovery in the demand for iron.

Figures have just been collected here showing that instead of the 8,000,000 tons from all ranges predicted by some of the best heads in the trade last spring there have been shipped from Lake Superior mines by water, in the season which closed this week, 10,237,662 tons of ore. This is by far the largest output in the history of the region. The largest amount shipped by water in any preceding year was 8,545,313 tons. In addition to this there were 528,930 tons shipped from the mines by all-rail routes in 1892, making the total 9,074,243 tons. This has been the banner record heretofore. But 1895 has already gone it more than 1,000,000 tons better, and with all-rail shipments to South Chicago and to the charcoal furnaces in Michigan and Wisconsin, which will be computed at the end of the year, may yet reach around 10,500,000 tons. The shipments for this year by ports are:

	Tons.
Marquette	1,079,485
Escanaba	2,860,172
Ashland	2,350,219
Two Harbors	2,118,156
Gladstone	109,211
Superior	117,884
Duluth	1,598,783
Total	10,233,910

Receipts at Lake Erie Ports.

The receipts of ore at Lake Erie ports the last season exceed by 1,250,000 tons the greatest record ever achieved, reaching 8,112,228 tons.

The various ranges made approximately the outputs set down below. The infant Mesaba, that shipped but 4,245 tons in 1892, has pushed to the front in three years, displacing the veteran Marquette. The latter has led for forty years, with the exception of 1892, when the palm went to the Gogebic:

	Tons.
Mesaba range	2,760,000
Gogebic range	2,500,000
Marquette range	2,010,000
Menominee range	1,880,000
Vermilion range	1,085,000
Total	10,235,000

The understanding that Lake Superior iron mines will get a profitable price in 1896 seems to be general. But what the advance is to be over the opening price of 1894 is still under cover.

Briefly told, the story of the season of navigation just closed is one of high carrying charges and liberal earnings for all kinds of vessels, even to the class of small, low grade wooden craft that were a short time ago absolutely unsalable. Modern ships have made money for their owners.

As a result of this change in conditions lake shipbuilders now have in hand orders for forty-five ships, valued at $7,966,000. This statement is in itself sufficient to indicate the change that has taken place in the lake marine since last July.

The older class of vessels, and especially the second grade wooden ships that are given a short lease of life through the present period of prosperity, must go, and with their departure comes the evidence, one year more forcibly than another, that a control of practically the entire transportation business of the lakes, alike to the ore business, will soon be in the hands of strong corporations. It is well to note the number and value of vessels under construction, as follows:

	No.	Tons.	Cost.
Steel steamers, passenger	2	......	$575,000
Steel steamers, freight	20	78,200	4,835,000
Steel steamer, lumber	1	2,000	140,000
Revenue cutter	1	......	147,000
Steam yachts	2	......	130,000
Steel tow barges	10	40,000	1,520,000
Wooden steamers, pass	3	6,000	305,000
Wooden schooners	6	13,600	364,000
Total	45	139,800	$7,966,000

The climax was reached in this shipbuilding boom when the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co. of Cleveland, representing John D. Rockefeller and the Minnesota Steamship company, gave the builders orders for fourteen vessels—eight steamers and six tow barges—every one of which is to carry 4,000 tons on Lake Superior draft. They will cost in the aggregate $3,000,000. Twelve of them are for John D. Rockefeller and two for the Minnesota Steamship company, which already owns a fleet of fourteen ships.

This order from Mr. Rockefeller is an indication of the strong hands into which the business is drifting. He was in the iron ore business on the Mesaba range, and he declared when lake freight rates reached high figures during the latter part of the summer, prohibiting an increased output of ore, he would never again be caught in such a position.

WISCONSIN MURDERER FOUND DEAD.

Sheriff Goes to Arrest Him and Finds Him Hanging.

Viroqua, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Another chapter was added yesterday afternoon to the Chaseburg tragedy of Friday night.

Instead of returning with the murderer last night Sheriff Olson found Franz Boudler dead in his woodshed on arriving there to make the arrest. He was hanging with a small rope around his neck, his feet on the floor. The body was rigid, indicating life had been extinct for hours.

Boudler either took his life or was lynched, circumstances indicating the latter. Boudler was left in charge of a son and a neighbor while another son came to the city to notify the officers of his mother's murder.

The guards say the old man left the room for a few minutes and that he was dead when they found him in the shed.

Those interested in bicycling will find entertainment in the January Five Cent Nickell Magazine now on the news stands.

Dr. Parkhurst
ON
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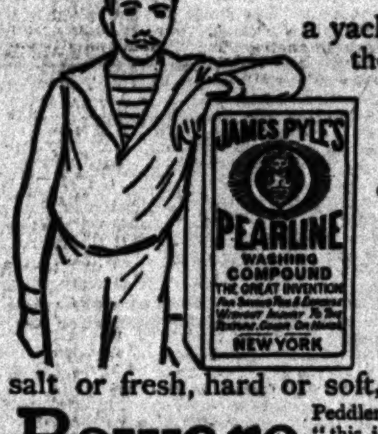

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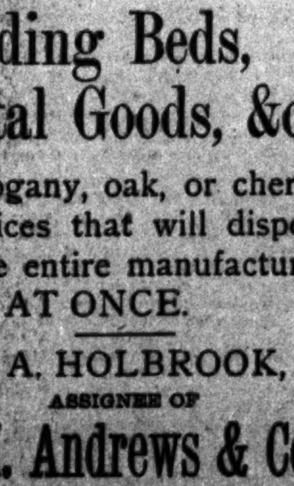

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WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH discussed "Ancient and Modern Anti-Semites" in his discourse before the congregation of Sinai Temple yesterday morning. The subject was naturally suggested by the presence in the United States of Jew-baiter Ahlwardt. Dr. Hirsch only made one direct reference to the unwelcome visitor. He said: "America is suffering from an invasion of one who has drifted to these shores, whose name is too profane for utterance in this temple of high instruction, and whose distemper is of the meanest, most despicable, and cowardly character."

He had been speaking of the social, religious, and political development of this country and brought out the point that all notable ages and all great nations suffer epidemic outbreaks, and that the anti-Semitism existing today could be considered one of these. He said:

"Anti-Semitism is not today the offspring of religious or irreligious tolerance. The Christian, however, believes the Jew is here for a purpose, and the Jew as a Jew must be preserved. Religious bigotry is not the fountain of poison spreading through this world, but the great center of prejudice, teaching lies in Sunday-schools, where it is taught that at a certain time the Jews crucified the Savior. It is here the hearts of the children are open in such a manner prejudice toward the Jew is natural. I do not believe all these men who teach this are knaves and fools. Honest men, learned men teach it. The Jews did not crucify Christ. The child is taught these things without explanaton that the Jew of today is not the Jew of that period. Such a teaching would guard against prejudice."

Speaking of anti-Semitism in Russia he said:

"Russia is the outgrowth of the materialistic philosophy of our age. Naturally the first to feel the effects of all new social doctrines of the Jews. Experiments of this kind are always tried on the Jews. The Jews will yet teach the Russian Empire the unification it demands is not practicable. Anti-Semitism in Germany is a form of anti-capitalism. The Jews of Germany were compelled to become the money lenders of that country, and if they have become the capitalists of Germany let Germany blame itself.

"In America anti-Semitism is not anti-capitalism—it is anti-socialism. The prejudices are mostly on the part of the women, some of them saying the Jews are ill-mannered. Some of them are. Some of these women say the Jewish women are perambulating jewelry establishments. An American in Europe is looked upon something after the manner of the Jew in America. I do not deny there are Jews who are vulgar, but I do emphatically deny the Jews have a monopoly upon vulgarity. Judaism does not teach it. Even with the club where I am not wanted because I am a Jew, I believe my pockets are much safer, even on the streets of Chicago, than they are at that club. And even in cases where Jews are not wanted at first-class hotels, there are so-called second-class hotels where more cultured people can be found than at the one where Jews are objectionable. It is unworthy of Americans to have these prejudices. The best method of fighting prejudice is with light. Teaching what the Jew is and what he aims to be is half the battle. Fight the prejudice by endowing chairs in the universities."

In closing Dr. Hirsch suggested that the Jews of Chicago found a library as one of the group of buildings at the University of Chicago, and that it be called the Lessing Library.

Scores Jew-Baiter Ahlwardt.

Dr. Thomas gave Ahlwardt the benefit of a scoring at the People's Church at McVicker's Theater yesterday morning. The topic of his sermon was "The Inner Revelation and Life," from the text: "The world is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it." He said:

"The Greeks thought of the gods as dwelling upon Mount Olympia and coming down to man. The conception of the prophets was different. They emphasized a spiritual religion as against the formal; they denounced outer forms and sacrifices as abominations before God. And such was the teaching of the Jews and Paul. The kingdom of God is within, is righteousness, peace, joy in the Holy Spirit.

"Were this the simple faith and religion of the little-souled, self-righteous 'Jew-baiter Ahlwardt,' he would not cross the ocean to preach race-hatred and religious prejudice in this New World. He would not forget the prophets were Jews, that Jesus was a Jew. If not sooner, should this lecturer come West, he will before he gets through with the press, the pulpits, and the people of Chicago, learn he was born half a century too late for such a mission; that here a good Jew is better than a bad Christian; that in this free America the accidents of birth, race, color, religious inheritance do not open nor shut the doors; that the qualities of a noble manhood, a loving humanity, are admired and honored alike in black and white, Jew or Christian, Catholic or Protestant, Orthodox or Liberal, in the church or out of the church. No threats should be made, no violence attempted. This strange anachronism, this shadow of the religious monstrosities of the past, should be permitted to go on his way. In the darkness of the shadow we may learn to value more highly the liberties we enjoy, and in the life of this liberty he may possibly see the error of his way."

Reasonableness and Power of Prayer.

Dr. George W. Miller of St. Andrew's M. E. Church, New York City, occupied the pulpit of Trinity M. E. Church yesterday morning and evening. His sermon in the morning was on "The Reasonableness and Power of Prayer." He preached from the text: "And he spake a parable unto them to this end, that men ought always to pray and not to faint." Dr. Miller said:

"Skepticism in our age has lowered its tone as to some point of Christian faith. It speaks with reverence and even admiration of the pure and lofty character of our Savior. But against prayer the doubt of the age has told with peculiar effect. Its jugglery has substituted the God of force, or law, or system, for the God of the heart. Nothing is more natural to devout and serious men than to pray. The man whose God is the Almighty Father will find his very thoughts of him are prayers. But let some Spinoza or Spencer enter the chamber of faith to change the divinity that is there worshiped, and whatever reverent rites may thereafter be celebrated at that shrine, there will be no more true prayer.

"Whatever their beliefs or disbeliefs, men must pray. As pure matter of historic fact they always have prayed, even when to pray was but to throw out ejaculations, charged with profaned emotions, into an infinite darkness. Men are driven to prayer by the burden and pressure of life. Prayer is the outcropping of a fixed law in the moral nature of man. Both the moral nature of man and the revealed will of God combine to show that the man who lives in the continual exercise of prayer is necessarily better and wiser than the man who lives in its continual neglect.

"I believe in a God who permits the magnificent machinery of this universe to work on and work out its magnificent results, but never apart from his personal control. The great engineer is in the wheels and over the wheels. The naturalist may look to the wheels, I will look to the engineer; and come what may, though this material universe be shaken to pieces, I am perfectly sure I shall not be ground to powder."

Men Need One Day of Rest.

The Rev. Robert Jardine preached yesterday morning on "Letter and Spirit" at a union meeting of his congregation—that of the Universalist Church of Our Father—and the Independent Liberal Church in Martine's Academy. He used as his text: "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." He said:

"The distinction between the letter which killeth and the spirit which giveth life may be seen in our religious customs and ideas. Sabbath keeping is a custom which has come down to us from the old Jewish law. We need a day of rest for body and mind; but the letter of the law rigidly enforced has often been a mere dead superstition. It forbade the Jewish soldiers of the first Maccabean army to defend themselves from the enemy on the Sabbath day, and multitudes of them died rather than break the sacred law. It forbade the old covenanter in Scotland to shave on the Sabbath, or his children to sing or whistle in the joy of their young lives. It forbade a Glasgow bank manager to read the Monday morning newspaper because the printing must have been done on Sunday, although the same individual could be a participant in the huge banking fraud which brought ruin into thousands of homes.

"The spirit of Sabbath keeping is lifegiving. It fits the weary toiler for his week's work; it allows the spirit to withdraw from the worry of labor or business and commune with nature in her happier moods or with nature's God; it gives the wearied soul an opportunity to recline for a little upon the bosom of the eternal."

Good Word for Charity Balls.

Dr. A. J. Canfield preached at St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday morning on the theme, "Wanting and Getting," and in his sermon he took occasion to say a good word for the annual charity balls given in Chicago. He used as his text: "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." He said:

"Hunger and thirst are the only two absolutely indispensable elements of human life. They convey an idea of the most intense desire and longing. Hunger and thirst underlie all impulses to labor, and move men to noble activities or to terrible ferocities.

"Of all the woes of mankind famine is the worst, and death by hunger dwarfs every other form of dissolution. Hence the bread and butter problem is at the root of all our political and social economies and speculations.

"Bread riots are the most dangerous enemies of social order. Sounds of sobbing and lamentation and the groans accompanied by pistol shots, with which men in the anguish of despair blow out their brains because they cannot bear the moans of their children crying for food, are the premonitory signs of anarchy and revolution.

"Interest in the relief of honest poverty is perceptibly increased at this genial season of general rejoicing during the holidays. Those of us who live in luxurious palaces and fare sumptuously every day cannot, if we would, close our ears to the cries of the unrelieved hunger that issue from dark and dingy rooms, garrets, and cellars. If everybody had the assurance of a satisfying dinner on the approaching Christmas our own sumptuous one would have a better relish.

"Some ministers object to charity balls, but as a matter of fact they make doing good to the poor a pleasure to those who give as well as to those who receive, which accords with the Christian rule. They created a spirit of philanthropy which makes doing good popular. Last season the charity ball netted $18,000, and everybody hopes this year will increase the amount. The Hebrew charity ball last year set the pace for us Christians, as has been done this year. The Knights Templar ball was worth far more to that noble organization than the munificent sum of $10,000 which it netted. The same may be said of the German-American and other similar societies. All these efforts to ameliorate the condition of mankind set towards the righteousness for which we long.

Central Music Hall Service.

Hundreds of people were turned away from the evening service at Central Church, Central Music Hall, last night, which took the form of a commemoration service for Forefathers' day. Dr. Gunsaulus occupied the pulpit last night, and delivered the address of the evening.

"TRIBUNE'S" DOLL FUND.

DURING this, the last week before Christmas, THE TRIBUNE doll fund will doubtless grow very fast. The people who do their holiday shopping will not forget to send in a contribution of money or a doll for the distribution at Battery D. Christmastide is always a generous period, and the cash fund as well as the stock of dolls for the poor girls should grow much larger this week than during any previous seven days since the plan was started. Do not delay longer in the good cause, as arrangements must be completed very soon for the meeting at Battery D, and the number of children who will receive admission tickets will be limited only by the size of the fund. There will be more than 2,000 poor girls there and as many more as the generosity and number of contributions this week will allow.

The Fund to Date.

The summary of the "Christmas fund" to date is as follows:

"The Tribune"	$100.00
Previously acknowledged	419.87
Cy Dillon	10
A Good-Hearted Person	1.00
Annie L. Oliver	10
Bobby Burns	25
R. E. Porter	75
Total	$522.07

Below are some of the letters received yesterday with the contributions:

"To The Tribune doll fund: I am only 5 years old, but I send you my week's allowance—10 cents—to give some little child a happy Christmas.

"CY DILLON, 501 Western avenue, Peoria."

"Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Dear Mr. Tribune.]—I read in the paper about your doll fund and I should like to help you, and I hope my 10 cents will help to get a doll.

"ANNIE L. OLIVER, age 13 years."

"Chicago, Dec. 15.—[Dear Tribune.]—Please give this doll to some poor little girl who has no doll, and we hope she will enjoy playing with it as much as we do with ours.

"GRACIE AND MARION CONGER,
"340 South Wood street."

"Aurora, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Dear Tribune.]—Inclosed please find 25 cents for the Christmas fund, which I have saved by not eating rich salad. BOBBY BURNS."

"[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have a dolly that walks and I wish some little girl might have one like it. I am 8 years old. I send you 58 cents. Please add it to your doll fund.

"GRACE BLOCK."

"[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send you a doll to give some poor girl for Christmas. She is 6 months old and her name is 'Trilby.' Yours lovingly,

"MAMIE SNYDER, No. 61 Walton place."

"Morton Park.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This little doll is very anxious to make a merry Christmas for some little child. Yours very truely, LEILA GARDIN."

Dolls furnished by THE TRIBUNE to be dressed by kind-hearted people interested in the enterprise are coming back to the Christmas Department clothed in fine garments for the show at Battery D. They will make a fine collection. With one of the packages of dolls was the following letter:

"Chicago, Dec. 13.—[The Tribune.]—The little folks are dressed and ready for delivery, and we trust may help to make a merry Christmas for fond little mammas. A grandma who has read THE TRIBUNE for thirty years and is 73 years old helped to dress them and unites with us in wishing THE TRIBUNE man and his aids a very merry Christmas. We hope we may all live to help him next year in his noble work.

"MRS. A. C. JAMES,
"MRS. R. L. PENNINGTON,
"MRS. A. J. AGNEW,
"No. 619 Sixty-second street. Englewood."

ILLITERACY AMONG WOLVERINES.

Statistics of Persons Who Can Neither Read Nor Write.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—The State census bulletin, covering the subject of illiteracy in the State, has been issued. In view of the opportunities for acquiring an education which the State affords its citizens the showing made by the bulletin is in many respects startling. The total number of illiterate persons 10 years old and over in the State is returned at 95,037, of whom 70,772 can neither read nor write, and 24,265 can read but cannot write. The number of illiterate persons aged 10 and over returned at the United States census of 1890 is 95,914, at the State census of 1884, 111,218, and at the United States census of 1880 there were 47,112 persons returned as unable to read, and 63,723 as unable to write.

The number of illiterate persons in the State, as shown by the present census, is 877 less than returned in 1890, and 16,175 less than returned in 1884. The number returned in 1884 was 47,490 more than returned in 1880.

Of the total number aged 10 and over returned in the present census as unable to read or write 24,680 are native and 86,112 foreign born. Of the native 18,280 had native parents, 6,968 foreign born parents, and 2,368 one parent native and the other foreign born. The parent nativity of 1,580 is not returned.

TRADE SEEMS TO IMPROVE

BANK STATEMENTS REFLECT A BETTERING OF CONDITIONS.

Improvement in the Business Situation Is Not Marked, but It Is of a Character to Encourage—Gold Reserve Now Down Almost to $75,000,000—New Bond Issue May Be Delayed—Mining Excitement Does Not Strike Deeply in Chicago.

The statement of the State banks in Chicago as given under the call for a report Dec. 21 makes a satisfactory showing as compared with the last previous report. It shows an increase in loans that is considerable, while deposits have shown but little change. If any corroborative proof were needed in regard to the good showing of the banks it is to be found in the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Thursday night. This shows an increase in loans of $3,170,900, from a steady falling off in loans, which has continued during the last two months or more, it goes with one bound up to the figures named. The reserve showed a decrease of $1,902,950, while the deposits increased $1,369,000. Bankers generally report a fair demand for money. It is being used in various lines of trade and commerce and all reports agree that conditions are getting more satisfactory, even though there is much left to desire.

The season of the year is here when reports ar seldom good. It is at the close of the year, the holiday trade is here, and merchants and business-men generally are waiting for the January inventory before carrying out any ideas of extension in business or changes of any character. The following table shows the loans and deposits compared as shown in the statements of the State banks made Dec. 21 and Sept. 11:

Name.	Loans. Dec. 21.	Loans. Sept. 11.	Deposits. Dec. 21.	Deposits. Sept. 11.
American Trust and Savings Bank	$3,372,986	$3,468,430	$3,051,229	$4,467,089
Bank of Commerce	1,102,968	1,075,507	988,801	916,233
Central Trust and Savings Bank	164,307	181,436	187,252	184,085
Commercial Loan and Trust company	1,577,688	1,569,837	1,641,041	1,603,623
Corn Exchange Bank	5,373,100	5,373,050	5,540,903	6,163,420
Chicago City Bank	383,907	358,855	268,937	280,693
Dime Savings Bank	270,821	276,195	429,835	404,302
Garden City Banking and Trust company	1,479,372	1,876,003	1,497,019	2,071,208
Globe Savings Bank	512,878	488,898	548,857	563,074
Hibernian Banking Association	3,047,608	2,621,482	3,573,031	3,704,905
Home Savings Bank	255,733	245,970	325,128	316,739
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	22,268,380	19,321,230	27,035,280	20,248,942
International Bank	1,280,678	1,288,200	1,092,572	1,027,868
Merchants' Loan and Trust company	12,014,742	10,437,493	14,171,980	12,613,537
Milwaukee Avenue State Bank	962,610	858,716	850,323	821,609
Northern Trust company	6,530,130	5,274,024	10,162,686	8,158,173
Northwestern Bond and Trust company	595,235	583,170	519,772	532,468
Prairie State Savings and Trust company	773,153	772,365	1,508,610	1,490,620
Royal Trust company	1,218,189	1,118,285	862,650	744,595
State Bank of Chicago	2,150,246	2,006,802	2,317,018	2,202,107
Union Trust company	2,301,328	2,109,634	3,131,227	3,241,739

Bond Issue May Be Made.

Congress has not disappointed the business world. Nothing was expected of it so soon after its opening, and it has done nothing. The message of President Cleveland, in which he outlined the needs of financial legislation, apparently fell on unhearing ears. Nothing has been done in the way of carrying out the suggestions of the President nor in the way of initiating financial legislation. Meantime the Treasury gold reserve is growing smaller and before the week is out it is likely to have fallen considerably below $75,000,000. A week ago the reserve stood at $79,000,000, but the withdrawals of the week have brought it down to $76,000,000, and it is reported there will be withdrawals of gold for shipment by the steamers sailing on Wednesday and on Saturday. It has been announced, in an unofficial manner, that when the reserve fell to $75,000,000 there will be another bond issue, which will be sold for gold and which would build the reserve again up to the $100,000,000 mark. If the President has been reported correctly and if he proposes taking action when the reserve reaches that figure, he is likely to soon have the opportunity. There are some who are well-informed who say the President will be in no hurry to take this action. The reserve has fallen considerably below this figure in the last year and the credit of the country has not suffered because of it. As a matter of fact the maintaining of a $100,000,000 gold reserve is to a large extent a matter of sentiment. Ten million dollars in gold is as good as $100,000,000, so long as there are not calls upon it which it will not meet. The President is of the opinion Congress should take some action instead of throwing the entire responsibility for the maintenance of a reserve upon the administration. He is likely therefore to wait for a reasonable length of time to see if Congress will authorize the issue of short-term bonds at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, before he again takes matters in his own hands and builds up the reserve by forcible means. Whenever it is desired by the President to exchange bonds for gold he will find no serious trouble in carrying his desire into execution. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Belmont, and the others who formed the old bond syndicate, stand ready to take an issue of bonds at any time they are so requested. One thing may be depended upon. Whenever in the wisdom of Mr. Cleveland the gold reserve needs to be built up it will be done whether Congress takes action or not.

Three Mining Exchanges for Chicago.

The mining excitement has so far failed to strike deeply in Chicago, notwithstanding the efforts of some dozens of brokers whose assets are principally represented in office furniture, blackboards, and boxes of chalk. There will be three mining exchanges in Chicago within the next ten days. It remains to be seen whether these will serve to awaken the interest which is not now felt. Cripple Creek continues to send out bull stories on mining. Marvelous reports of gold-producing ore are being sent broadcast, and unquestionably some of these are entitled to credence. Among the good there is the bad, however, and from reliable information the number of fraudulent mines is likely to far exceed the reliable ones among those the stock of which is to be offered in Chicago. Notwithstanding reports which have been circulated to the effect that a crash is coming in Kaffir speculation in London, affairs there seem to be pursuing an even tenor. There have been some setbacks, but no general smash, and one seems now as far in the future as it has ever seemed.

In the local market there has been but little of interest. Diamond Match has scored a considerable advance, a part of which was lost in Saturday's market. There are good reports regarding the earnings of the match company and also regarding contracts which have been made or are to be made for the use of the matchmaking machinery in Europe. There has also been announced in a semi-official manner an extra stock dividend of $1,000,000 to be given stockholders at the next annual meeting.

In elevated securities there has been but little of interest aside from the attempt of the first mortgage bondholders of the Alley "L" to secure better terms for a reorganization. Lake Street and Metropolitan have been in little demand. North Chicago cable stocks have gone to the highest point ever touched in their history, on rumors of a stock or cash dividend. City Railway has remained fairly strong at 310, while West Chicago has been weak and in little demand.

Wholesale Lines Await a New Year.

It was only a moderately active week in the wholesale markets of the city, and most lines are waiting for the new year before taking on a decided impetus. The fall season has been fairly satisfactory, and in departments of business where holiday trade is a specialty a good volume of business is passing. Fancy groceries showed a good movement, as did druggists' sundries and cigars. The hardware trade was fairly active, with values well maintained.

Excepting holiday lines, dry goods were rather quiet. Houses were very busy filling late orders, which were for immediate delivery, and these were mostly for small quantities. Drummers are securing an excellent spring business, particularly in hosiery, underwear, dress goods, and carpets. The prospects are more flattering than last year at this time. Cotton and white goods were quiet.

Several good-sized lines of wool were disposed of during the week, one sale including 1,000 bags of Missouri quarter-blood unwashed combing, and a similar amount of Wisconsin wool of the same description. Eastern manufacturers were the buyers. It was taken as an indication that holders were getting a trifle tired. However, the market generally was firm. There is abundant confidence in the future of wool expressed on all sides. Stocks are by no means burdensome, although in reality larger than they were last year at this time.

The demand for leather showed some improvement and shoe factories are doing more business. The hide market ruled fairly steady, with receipts well absorbed at the recent decline.

The coal market is firm, but dealers are looking for a change after Jan. 6, when the advanced freight rates on all rail between the mines and Buffalo and Chicago go into effect. There is an indisposition to make contracts ahead till after that date. It does not look as if coal would be more plentiful this winter. Stocks held at Milwaukee are to be disbursed before Jan. 1, but that will probably have little effect on the market.

The warm weather has permitted building operations and helped the demand for lumber, both on local and shipping account. Some grades are becoming scarce, especially two-inch shop and better. Inch finishing is also in good demand and scarce.

Wheat Back to 60 Cents.

May wheat has worked back to 60c after the bulge of 3c on the unexpected decrease in the visible. The cash demand for wheat has been excellent and the shipments from Chicago heavy, but it was unreasonable to explain the decrease in visible supply on the hypothesis of unusual consumption at interior milling points. The decrease was purely technical and was so regarded by a majority of traders. An increase of over 2,000,000 bu, or about the same as for the same period last year, is expected today. Northwestern point supplies will show an increase of over 2,000,000 bu alone. Exports of last week were not large considering the fact that the Pacific coast contributed nearly a million bu. It has been accepted as a sort of axiom among conservative traders that May wheat bought in the vicinity of 60c would be a profitable investment, and in view of the sharp domestic demand for wheat the theory looks tenable. The most pronounced bulls are not looking abroad for encouragement. Russian stocks are heavy and the Argentine shipments for last week were sufficiently large to give color to the reports regarding the Argentine yield. It is the domestic demand which is encouraging holders at the present time, however. It must be admitted that this demand is less urgent than it was a week ago and in some quarters there is a belief that the elevator men are making a mistake in not disposing of their winter wheat more freely at a handsome premium current. The outlook for the winter wheat crop is, of course, not entirely satisfactory at the present time, but it is still too early to form any opinions as to the ultimate outcome of the crop and it is out of the natural order of things to expect a winter wheat shortage following the decided shortage of last crop.

Big Premium on Winter Wheat.

A parallel is naturally enough drawn between the situation last spring, when spring wheat was at a premium of 6 or 7 cents, and at the present time, when winter wheat is demanding almost the same premium over spring. The people who overplayed last spring in holding their spring wheat because stocks were small and demand good found their premiums gradually slipping away and realized too late that they had missed their opportunity. The same condition of affairs may be duplicated this year. The trade will watch with special interest to see whether the high premiums asked and paid at the present time will bring out offerings of winter wheat at interior points.

Corn and oats closed last week at the bottom prices on the crop, and, in fact, at prices which establish low records for years. The prospect of largely increased receipts is the controlling influence in coarse grain. From reports received from the country it seems that movement of corn and oats, especially from Illinois points, will only be limited by the capacity of the railroads. As against this the demand is light except on cut rates to fill export orders. Now that navigation is closed corn from Ohio and Indiana will cut considerable figure in supplying Eastern requirements. The extremely low prices current will cause some hesitation regarding selling short and the action of wheat will of course have some influence. During last week, however, the coarse grain markets had more effect in weakening wheat than did the wheat market in preventing declines in coarse grain. The situation will be largely controlled by the movement, and this at the present time promises to be liberal.

Provisions show an inclination to do better and slight advances have been made in face of weak grain markets. The receipts of hogs have been rather below expectation and have been a strengthening factor in products. Packers as yet show an inclination to keep pretty well sold up to their operations at the yards and are free sellers on any advance. The cash market is not particularly good and it is not expected that the packers will look for much improvement or be inclined to be long on their production until after the first of the year.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed Dec. 7.	Price range for week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 15, 1894.
WHEAT.				
December	57⅞	56¾@59¼	58¾	54¼
May	61⅝	60 @63⅞	60	58⅞
CORN.				
December	26¾	25¼@26¾	25⅜	47¼
May	29⅜	28⅝@29⅜	28⅞	50⅞
OATS.				
December	17⅛	16⅜@17⅛	16⅝	29¼
May	20⅝	19 @20⅝	19	32⅞
MESS PORK.				
January	8.57½	8.30 @8.57½	8.50	11.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	5.30	5.20 @5.30	5.30	6.85
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	4.32½	4.17½@4.32½	4.30	5.85

Grain movements of last week:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	6,271,413	3,169,122	2,242,105
Previous week	6,862,501	2,280,085	2,467,978
Same week 1894	3,400,469	2,588,266	1,526,029
Primary shipments	2,177,838	1,651,638	1,992,344
Previous week	3,819,245	1,758,770	1,484,676
Same week 1894	300,495	1,044,488	827,409
Eastern clearances	401,852	1,123,113	128,275
Previous week	854,164	1,111,497	130,814
Same week 1894	700,540	228,140	92,912

The following table shows the local weekly receipts and shipments of the articles named:

Articles.	Receipts. 1895.	Receipts. 1894.	Shipments. 1895.	Shipments. 1894.
Flour, brls	65,938	48,837	45,339	35,497
Wheat, bu	616,945	258,917	579,127	55,673
Corn, bu	1,389,530	1,180,440	1,002,142	985,209
Oats, bu	1,620,462	922,731	1,377,009	550,135
Rye, bu	28,307	51,251	39,486	36,410
Barley, bu	422,390	299,847	216,172	243,411
T. seed, lbs	745,870	860,470	670,339	363,400
C. seed, lbs	28,174	101,810	100,509	149,673
Oth. s'd lbs	90,779	175,104	265,588	62,073
F. seed, bu	294,361	129,977	220,049	39,801
B. corn, lbs	487,770	30,300	344,701	78,390
Cheese, lbs	1,274,469	1,320,203	1,038,925	1,300,739
Butter, lbs	2,868,706	2,593,861	5,140,699	2,792,621
Eggs, cases	86,894	22,646	22,255	14,296
Hides, lbs	2,129,570	2,286,357	3,720,643	3,716,927
Wool, lbs	106,131	164,386	489,866	261,234

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000	A Co 8s	111½	
28000	Atch 4s	76⅝@77⅛	
1000	Atch 2nd Cl A tr ctfs	26½	
2000	Br El 1st	104	
10000	B W-W 5s	102¾@103	
2000	B C R-N 1st Col tr 5s	102⅝	
1000	C So 1st gtd	110⅝	
2000	C N J gm 5s	119	
40000	C-O gen 4½s	75@75⅜	
5000	C B-Q deb 5s	102	
16000	C-N P 1st tr ctfs	44⅞@45½	
3000	C R I-P ext 5s	105⅝	
8000	C I St L-C 4s	100½	
5000	C C C-St L St L div 4s	93	
2000	C H V-T 5s	86⅝	
1000	Con Gas of Chgo 1st 5s	85	
3000	D-R G 4s	91	
2000	D-R G im 5s	90	
3000	Det Gas 5s	78	
1000	D M-M L G	20	
3000	Edison of N Y con 5s	103⅝	
6000	Ft W-D C 1st	69⅝	
5000	do trust ctfs	68⅝	
10000	G H-S A 2nd	101	
1000	G E deb 5s	88½	
5000	I D-F 1st tr ctfs	125	
1000	C S gn 2d mt	75¼	
8000	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	96½	
1000	L E-W 1st 5s	117½	
500	L S-M S div bonds	110	
3000	L S-M S 1st reg	115	
1000	L 1st Fer 4½s	95	
1000	Met El 1st	123	
14000	Mex In 1st 4s	75@75½	
10000	M C con 7s	118⅝	
1000	Mid of N J 1st	116	
30000	M-St P gm 4s Series A	96¼	
21000	M K-T 1st 4s	85¼@86	
25000	M K-T 2ds	61⅜@61¾	
21000	M-O gm 4s	66⅝@67	
5000	M-St L con 5s	101¼	
5000	N C-St L con	102⅝	
15000	N Y L E-W new 2nd con D M stmp ctf	75	
5000	N P 1st cp	115½	
33000	N P 2d cp	104@106	
3000	N P 3d cp	71	
46000	N P con 5s	37⅞@38½	
19000	do tr rcts	37½	
12000	N P Col tr notes	82@84	
12000	N Ry of Cal 5s	93½@94	
3000	Ore Imp cons 5s	36	
24000	O S L-Un con tr ctfs	61@61½	
3000	O S L 6s	107⅛@107½	
7000	do tr ctfs	106⅛	
29000	P-R gen 4s tr ctfs	79¾@81¼	
4000	do tr ctfs unstamp	80	
56000	P-R 1st inc	31	
28000	P-R 3d in	11⅞@13¼	
20000	R G W 1st	78⅞@79½	
5000	R W-O cons	118½	
5000	St L-I M 5s	83	
3000	St L-S F gm 6s	108⅝	
5000	St L-S F cons 4s	47½	
7000	St L-S W 1st	72	
5000	St L-S W 2d inc	29⅝	
12000	SA-AP 4s	59⅝	
22000	S-W 1st tr ctf	65	
10000	So Pac of Cal 5s con	92¼@93½	
5000	S L S-E 1st tr rects	41¼	
11000	So Ry 1st 5s	90⅝@90	
1000	T-P 1st 5s	87	
5000	T P-W 4s	80	
11000	U P 6s of '96	105⅝	
29000	do of '97	106⅝@107	
24000	do of '98	108⅝	
4000	do of '99	109	
37000	U P D-G 1st	37@37⅞	
5000	Wab 2nd	76	
1000	W S gtd 4s	108	
2000	do reg	107½	
16000	W C 1st	46⅝@47½	
25000	do tr rcts	46⅝@47⅜	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Bulwer, 6c; Chollar, 46c; Crown Point, 30c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.95; Deadwood, 70c; Gould and Curry, 37c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 20c; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $1.20; Plymouth, 10c asked; Quicksilver, [illegible]; preferred, $16.50; Sierra Nevada, [illegible]; Standard, [illegible]; Union Consolidated, [illegible]; Yellow Jacket, 38c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Allouez Mining Co., [illegible]; Atlantic, [illegible]; Boston and Montana, [illegible]; Butte and Boston, [illegible]; Calumet and Hecla, [illegible]; Franklin, [illegible]; Kearsarge, [illegible]; Osceola, [illegible]; Quincy, [illegible]; Tamarack, [illegible]; Wolverine, [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—Alta, [illegible]; Alpha Consolidated, 25c; Andes, 18c; Belcher, 28c; Best and Belcher, 76c; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Bullion, 15c; Bulwer Consolidated, 6c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Consolidated, 26c; Chollar, 46c; Confidence, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.95; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 28c; Exchequer, 8c; Gould and Curry, 37c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Julia, 3c; Justice, 4c; Kentucky Consolidated, 6c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 80c; Mono, 6c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 61c; Ophir, $1.20; Overman, 8c; Potosi, 51c; Savage, 30c; Scorpion, 2c; Sierra Nevada, 48c; Union Consolidated, 42c; Utah Consolidated, 3c; Yellow Jacket, 38c.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Prices and Stock Sales at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	500	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16⅛
Amn. Sugar	2,500	103	104¼	103	104¼
Do pfd	50	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Bay State Gas	2,700	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝
Bell Tel	30	202½	202½	202	202
C., B. & Q.	550	82⅝	83	82⅝	82⅝
Chi. Junct. Ry	75	98⅝	99	98½	98½
Do pfd	25	102	102	102	102
Erie Tel	125	61⅝	62	61⅝	61⅝
Gen. Elec	50	31	31	31	31
Ill. Steel	50	69	69	69	69
Union Pacific	225	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
West End R. R.	200	71	71	70½	70½

BONDS.

1000 Atch 4s... 77 | 12000 Gas 2d 5s. 55½@56
10000 Gas 1st 5s... 80

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations and Closing Prices in the London Exchanges.

London, Dec. 14.—Consols for money, 107; do for the account, 107 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 55⅝; Erie, 12⅝; Erie seconds, 76; Illinois Central, 99¼; Mexican ordinary, 17; St. Paul common, 76⅝; New York Central, 102½; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 41¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 71¼; Bar Silver, 30 3-16d per ounce; money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discout in the open market for short bills was 13-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 13-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 40 pfgs.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 28¾ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23½ centimes for checks.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Prices in Wheat and Other Breadstuffs in Leading Centers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14.—Wheat—May wheat touched 56c in this market again today. This came within five minutes of the closing at noon. The market was dull and dragging without activity at any time and with prices in a range of ⅝c. The weakness was credited to the predictions of a large visible increase on Monday. May sold to 56c in this market and 60c in Chicago. The question of interest among traders was whether these prices could be broken on Monday. Cash wheat—Millers advanced bids half a cent today and offered for No. 1 Northern 3c under the May price. Flour—Another week of large output and tremendous sales is the record for the last six days, leaving the millers further behind with orders and more hopeful for the future. Prices, while unchanged so far as quotations are concerned, are higher than they were a week ago. First patents, $3.00@3.20; other grades unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 14.—Grain—Corn active, easier; new No. 2, 25c; new No. 3, 24¾c. Oats slow, weak; No. 2 white, 17¾@18¼c; No. 3 white, 17@17¼c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines. Receipts—Corn, 153,700 bu; oats, 53,150 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 33,100 bu; oats, 28,350 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 900 brls; wheat, 6,600 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Grain—Spring wheat, inquiry active and limits strong; No. 1 hard spot, old 66¾c, new 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64c. Winter wheat, fair inquiry; No. 2 red, 70@72c. Corn, the closing was weak with liberal offerings; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼c; No. 2 corn, 32c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 22¾c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Barley quiet. Rye nominal. Flour firm.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 14.—Grain—Wheat weaker; No. 1 hard, cash, 54⅝c; December, 54⅝c; May, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; December, 53⅝c; May, 57⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 50⅝@51⅝c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 54⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅝c. Rye, 31¼c. No. 2 oats, 16¾c; No. 3 oats, 16c. Flax, 89¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 219,521 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 32,385 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 64c; December, 56c; May, 60⅞c. Corn lower; cash, 24c; December, 22⅞c; January, 23⅜c; May, 25⅝c. Oats lower; cash and December, 17⅛c; May 19⅝c. Rye lower, 33c. Pork firmer, $8.25. Lard higher; prime, $5.10; choice, $5.20. Lead very dull, $3.20 sellers. Spelter dull, $3.20 sellers. Flaxseed steady, 90c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Grain—Wheat irregularly lower; No. 2 hard, 57@58c; No. 2 red, nominally 63@69c; No. 2 spring, 56½@57c; No. 3 spring, 53@55c; rejected, nominally 44@50c. Corn active, ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 22⅛@22¼c; No. 2 white, 22⅜c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 16@16¼c; No. 2 white, 17@18c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, spot quiet but steady, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d. Futures closed steady, with near positions unchanged to ½d lower, and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; December, 5s 2¼d; January, 5s 2¾d; February, 5s 3¼d; March, 5s 4¼d; April, 5s 4¾d; May, 5s 5d. Corn, spot easy; American mixed, 3s 3d. Futures closed weak, with December ½d lower and other months ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; December, 3s 2¾d; January, 3s 1¾d; February, 3s 1¾d; March, 3s 2d; April, 3s 2¼d; May, 3s 2¼d. Flour dull, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d. Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 30s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Tallow, fine North American, 22s 6d. Beef, extra Indian mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard dull; prime Western, 27s; refined in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese quiet but steady, demand poor; finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 45s. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine, spirits, 20s 3d. Resin, common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 8¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 5⅜d. Bleaching powder, hardwood f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops at London [Pacific coast], £2 10s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 9	15,118	276	55,703	18,164
Tuesday, Dec. 10	6,268	335	29,983	18,372
Wednesday, Dec. 11	16,008	349	49,608	17,036
Thursday, Dec. 12	11,504	281	37,337	9,847
Friday, Dec. 13	6,150	156	24,514	6,945
Saturday, Dec. 14	700	50	16,000	2,500
Totals	55,743	1,448	213,145	71,964
Previous week	71,648	2,388	238,839	70,272
Cor. week 1894	61,770	2,087	174,675	62,598
Cor. week 1893	63,254	1,453	175,190	57,547
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 9	3,474	14	6,693	1,720
Tuesday, Dec. 10	1,666	19	1,019	2,048
Wednesday, Dec. 11	3,799	77	4,803	1,730
Thursday, Dec. 12	3,611	17	4,654	2,154
Friday, Dec. 13	2,686	30	4,816	1,065
Saturday, Dec. 14	500	..	1,500	1,400
Totals	15,736	148	23,485	10,117
Previous week	21,209	435	29,446	10,980
Cor. week 1894	18,475	300	40,527	7,464
Cor. week 1893	16,129	380	48,052	3,904

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	55,700	213,100	71,900
Kansas City	41,200	72,400	14,200
Omaha	13,000	35,700	2,600
St. Louis	16,300	34,800	6,700
Totals	126,200	356,000	95,400
Previous week	145,400	398,900	92,200
Cor. week 1894	124,400	296,300	81,500

Estimating 225,000 hogs the coming week, 170,000 Christmas week, and 60,000 the last two days of the month, the total for December will reach about 910,000, against 937,479 for November, 735,062 for December, 1894, 626,034 for December, 1893, and 1,068,262 for December, 1891.

Cattle—Saturday's cattle market was dull and values weak at the decline established earlier in the week. Receipts the closing day of the week were small, in fact, hardly large enough to establish quotations. Receipts for the year to date are 333,000 smaller than a year ago, and 945,000 smaller than the corresponding period of 1892. Saturday about fifteen loads of thin Texas bulls and cows sold at $1.90@2.00, with 1130@1268-lb calves at $2.75@4.75. Native steers quotable at $2.90@5.10, and butcher stock at $1.35@3.75.

Christmas beeves	$4.70@5.20
Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	4.20@4.65
Choice to fancy, 1,350@1,500 lbs	3.85@4.35
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.20@3.75
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.00@3.50
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.20
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.80@3.60
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.50
Inferior to good canning cows	1.35@2.00
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.20@3.50
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.75@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,130 lbs	2.50@3.40
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.80@2.50

Hogs—Trade was active and prices ruled firm to 5c higher. Receipts were short of expectations and most remained in the pens at the finish. The quality was good. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.62½, bulk $3.55; mixed and butchers, $3.40@3.60, bulk $3.50@3.55; light, $3.40@3.57½, bulk $3.50@3.57½; pigs, $2.40@3.55.

Sheep—Most of the sheep received the closing day of the week were consigned direct to slaughterers. The small number on sale changed hands early at steady prices. Lambs quotable at $2.25@4.10; native sheep, $1.50@3.40; and Westerns, $2.00@3.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Market nominally steady; usual Saturday half holiday made small market; Texas steers, $2.75@3.45; Texas cows, [illegible]; beef steers, [illegible]; native cows, [illegible]; stockers and feeders, [illegible]; bulls, [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, none. Market steady; bulk of sales, [illegible]; heavies, [illegible]; packers, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]; lights, [illegible]; yorkers, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, none. Market steady; lambs, [illegible]; muttons, [illegible].

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head. Market active; steers, [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head; supply very small and only a retail trade done at previous quotations. [illegible]

MAY ISSUE MORE BONDS.

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF GOLD SAID TO BE IMMINENT.

Attitude of the Republicans in Congress in the Matter—Will They Insist on "Coin" Instead of Gold Bonds?—Some of the Members Think They Will—This Policy Has Cost the Country Sixteen Millions of Dollars.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Boston Transcript.]—That there will be another bond issue, or, more strictly, another purchase of gold under Sec. 3700 of the Revised Statutes, before the new Congress shall have fairly settled down to work, there is little question. Nothing short of a very remarkable turn in the tide of the gold market could possibly prevent it. The only uneasiness felt in administration quarters is lest, when the reserve has fallen, say, twenty millions lower, the legitimate market demands should be succeeded by a demand for mere hoarding purposes. Some of the people who always rush in at such a time and make matters worse are impelled by a real fear that bankruptcy is at hand; others are moved by cupidity, their desire being to get the first benefits of the premium on gold which they foresee. It was the hoarders, and not the regular market purchasers, who gave the President's purpose its final impulse last winter and hastened the arrangement with the Morgan syndicate. Indeed, it was in the hope of heading off such a raid by the timid and the avaricious that the President made use in his message of Jan. 28 of the strong terms expressing his "determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation, or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation."

The reason January is set by general consent as the date of the next issue is because the outflow of gold, which has usually heretofore begun in January and brought matters to a head in February, began this year a good while ahead of time, and will run its course just so much sooner in the ordinary sequence of events. Wholesale drafts upon the gold reserve during the present month might precipitate the issue before the end of the year, but this is deemed unlikely.

The suggestion here and there offered that the next bond issue might be made on more advantageous terms to the government if Congress would give forth some deliverance, in the form of a resolution expressive of its sentiments, does not find very general favor in Treasury circles, although reported to have originated there. Only one Treasury officer of responsibility could be found by your correspondent, after diligent search, who was willing to stand sponsor for such an idea, and he was unwilling to be quoted on the subject. His theory was that a declaratory resolution might be passed, equivalent to a promise to European investors that the United States Government would redeem any bonds it might now issue in gold. When asked why anything of that sort should be necessary to strengthen the public credit at this time, he answered that there was every reason for such a declaration, in view of the fact that Congress had now passed under control of the very party which in the discussion of the bond question last session had indicated its unwillingness to make any pledges of that sort.

Representative Dingley of Maine, who stands closer probably than any other member of the House to Speaker Reed, and who may therefore be expected to have a good deal to do with shaping the Republican policy for this session's legislation, was asked what he thought of this idea of having Congress adopt a resolution to strengthen the public credit.

"It has not been suggested to me before," said he, "but I do not think such a proposal would be acceptable to the majority of the present House. In any event it would be academic rather than practical. There is not, in my judgment, an intelligent human being in Europe who cherishes any other notion than that the United States Government will pay its obligations in any other than the best form of money which may be in existence when they fall due. Our government has always done this, and there is not a question in the mind of any one who is worth consulting that it will continue to do so always. To make a gratuitous assertion on this head would seem to me rather to weaken than to strengthen the impression of our good faith which history must have made on the minds of all who have read it."

"But it is said that the debate last session over the question of gold bonds versus coin bonds showed the Republican side of the House to be opposed to a pronounced and unequivocal stand by our government on this subject."

"That idea is a mistake. If you will look through the speeches of Mr. Reed and other Republican leaders you will search in vain for any facts to support it. I remember very well the position I took myself, and that taken by other men who assisted in the debate, put our faith in the government purpose beyond any question. I do not think that there is any change in the sentiment of the partakers on our side of that debate."

Representative Walker of Massachusetts agreed in general with this view. When asked what he thought of the wisdom of passing a public credit resolution through the House, he answered that to give a "She doth protest too much" air to the matter would be more damaging than helpful to the national credit. The full faith of the government to maintain its obligations in the best currency of the world had already been declared, and anything farther on the subject would be as harmful as it would be unnecessary.

"Even in the heat of the struggle over silver, which resulted in the Sherman law, there was appended to that act a declaration that the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) on a parity with each other,'" was the sagacious comment of another Republican leader in speaking along the same line as Dingley and Walker.

Nevertheless the fact remains that the attitude which prevailed in the gold versus coin controversy in the House last session saddled the country with an unnecessary $16,000,000 of public debt. LINCOLN.

[These sentiments are astounding, coming, as they do, from New England Congressmen, who were supposed, like the constituents they represent, to be in favor of any and every measure designed to strengthen the credit of the country and preserve it from financial disaster and dishonor. These men, from whom better things were expected, seem to be intent on playing the part of demagogues, hoping that they may gain some miserable party advantage thereby, though no party and no men ever gained anything by pursuing the course these Congressmen seem to have marked out for themselves.

They say they are opposed to the adoption of a resolution declaring that the United States Government will redeem in gold any bonds it may now issue. Then it follows necessarily that they are opposed to the stronger and more effective measure which is to authorize the President, when necessary, to sell to get gold bonds which read on their face "payable in gold."

The wretched excuse which they assign for their unwillingness to do this is that there is no "intelligent human being in Europe" who cherishes any other notion than that the government will pay its obligations in the best money and maintain the parity of its gold and silver currency. Yet there were "intelligent human beings" in the United States last spring who did cherish some doubts as to what bonds might be paid in. When they were asked to take bonds payable in "coin" they considered the possibility of those bonds being paid at maturity in silver coin worth intrinsically half its face. To insure themselves against that contingency these intelligent New York bankers took those bonds at rates which will cost the people $16,000,000 more by the time they mature than if they had been made payable in gold—the metal which was paid for them.

The last Congress, with all the facts before it, deliberately refused to remove from the minds of "intelligent human beings" in this country the determination of the government to pay gold when it borrowed gold. That refusal cost the people sixteen millions. Apparently it will be necessary soon to sell more bonds to replenish the gold reserve and to maintain the credit of the government, which can be supported better always by acts than by resolutions, no matter how high-sounding they may be. A repetition of the refusal to allow the President to sell gold bonds will result in the "coin" bonds he will sell being disposed of on poorer terms.

It is the duty of the President to maintain the parity. Were there to be a slump during his term these demagogue Congressmen would rise up and denounce him lustily. They would clamor for his impeachment. And yet they say that they will not put in his hands [illegible] which every intelligent human being at home and abroad knows is an unfailing means of maintaining the parity.

If it were the duty of the President to sell bonds to get silver bullion nobody in Congress would object to giving him authority to say that those bonds should be paid in that metal when they matured. But when it becomes his duty to sell bonds with which to get gold bullion or gold coin Congressmen refuse to permit him to pledge the government to the payment of those bonds in gold when they mature.

It is not strange that rotten money men should act thus, but it is astounding that Republicans should take that position and say that more pledges and guarantees are unnecessary, when experience with the last bond issue showed that a further pledge was necessary. Even if it did not seem necessary to these Congressmen they know very well that too many indorsements cannot hurt a note. They know that there can be no such thing as too many guarantees when the honor of a nation is at stake.

The New England constituents of these men should call them to account for their outrageous course. If Massachusetts or Maine were to want to borrow money it would sell gold bonds and not "coin" bonds and give convincing proof of its intention to pay in as good money as it got. The Nation cannot afford to pursue different policy, and these Representatives should abandon their demagogy and do what they can to maintain the honor of the Nation and its financial stability.]

READS LIKE A PATENT MEDICINE AD.

Remarkable Cure from Wearing a Handkerchief Blessed by Schlatter.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 15.—Nathan W. Baker, proprietor of the Baker House at Lewisburg, asserts he was wholly cured of acute inflammatory rheumatism from which he was a sufferer for a score of years through the mysterious power of Francis Schlatter, the "Divine Healer" of Colorado.

None of the local doctors was able to help Mr. Baker and it was only by the aid of crutches he was able to move about when not confined to his home entirely.

Miss Fasnaught, a Lewisburg girl, who was visiting Denver friends, had Schlatter bless a handkerchief and then sent it to Mr. Baker. He placed it over the affected parts of his body, and says he was able to walk without pain or trouble in twenty-four hours. Now he claims to be better than he has been for years and has just made public the manner in which he was cured.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

17058—O. H. Algren vs. The National Brg. Co.; on findg., $200; appld.—13722—George H. White vs. B. L. Colwell; on verd., $119.02.—17769—Catharine Jurgens vs. Carl and Paulina Kesler; on verd., $575.75.—1604—William G. Patchen vs. L. N. A. & C. Ry. Co.; on verd., $5,000; appld.—151064—W. S. Forrest vs. Andrew Warren; on findg., $2,000.

Judge Burke—20005—John Cerikicki vs. Frank Bendyke; on verd., $200.—18975—Martin Quin vs. J. D. Vail Sr.; on verd., $25.25.

Judge Neely—18216—A. E. Parker vs. J. F. Corbley; on verd., $55; appld.—18047—E. Velerh vs. Geo. Cairons; on verd., $100.—819—T. M. Baxter & Co. vs. A. C. Barnett; on verd., [illegible]; appld.—17556—Mary H. Gardner vs. Geo. H. Carder; by deflt., $371.10.

Judge Windes—8163—Helen B. Hildreth, admx. of the estate of William E. Hildreth, vs. Chicago and Eastern Ill. R. R. Co.; on findg., $2,500 and sat.

Judge Dunne—15733—Chas. Chambers vs. John Alles Jr.; on verd., $100; appld.—19967—The Trust Co. of America vs. E. D. Converse; by deflt., $2,000; appld.

Judge Clifford—5674—E. H. Conner vs. A. E. Whitman; on verd., $81 and sat.—5739—Daniel McBlaine vs. National Linseed Oil Co.; on verd., $2,500; appld.—20515—National Bank of Ill. vs. Henry N. Cooper; by deflt., $15,704.18.—[illegible]—Henry Corrie vs. Prairie State L. B. Ass'n; on verd., $1,093.85.

Judge Sears—857—John J. Sullivan vs. West Chicago St. Ry.; on verd., $8,000; appld.—[illegible]—C. H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. J. P. Blaine; on verd., $900.

Judge Ewing—552—Barton Foundry Co. vs. Michael Clarkson, Albert McCaleb, and Frank Johnson; on verd., $448.62.

Judge Goggin—7414—Chas. and E. B. Schlesinger vs. Jacob Shaffer; on verd., $247.46.—[illegible]—J. J. Culnan vs. E. F. Kirwan Mfg. Co.; by deflt., $1,437.50.—7709—Union National Bank vs. John Moran Packing Co.; by deflt., [illegible].

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—8860—Jones vs. Trenton et al.; defl. dec.—8216—Torrent vs. Minnick et al.; same.—5813—Baker et al. vs. Bridge; same.—[illegible]—Dumbsky vs. Kloss et al.; dec. sale.—[illegible]—Porter & Munger Co. vs. Case et al.; dec.

Judge Horton—146691—Philpott vs. Mellan; dec.—9279—Harrison vs. Noyes et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Hanecy—9108—The Pawlercket Institution for Saving vs. Campbell; defl. dec.—Divorces—147265—Hannah J. Barnett from Atchison C. Barnett.—146246—Josephine L. Fitzpatrick from Kenney S. Fitzpatrick.—144694—Mary Berger from Adolph K. Berger.—147002—Marie Simpson from Richard F. Simpson.—147574—Bridget Cunningham from Thomas Cunningham.

Judge Brentano—1115—Schlogl vs. Schrader; dec.—1657—Sherwood vs. Mogk; dec. sale.—[illegible]—Brand et al. vs. Clark et al.; dec. sale.—Divorces—169743—Elmer E. Willis from Hattie L. Willis.—168260—Edith A. Lawrence from Eldon E. Lawrence.—170554—George M. Day from Matilda Day.—168214—Anna Danuser from Jacob Danuser.

Court Call for Today.

Judge Sears—Nos. 1137, 2028, 2032, 2124, [illegible], 2128, 1922, 1054, 2129, 2130, 2132, 2133, [illegible], 2137, 2138.

Judge Payne—Contested motions.

Judge Tuthill—No announcement.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Nos. 2651, 2643, 2440, 2446, 1250, 2278, 2467, [illegible].

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. [illegible]—Call not extended.

Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. [illegible]—Nos. 1392, 1393, 1394, 2553, 2142, 2612, [illegible], 2448.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. [illegible]—Nos. 2567, 2606, 2620, 1187, 1188, 1997, [illegible], 2560.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—The steamer Runnels arrived down last night, having been assisted through the ice on Lake St. Clair by the tug Oneping. The Tioga and Tuscarora arrived down this noon and were assisted through by the steamer Excelsior. The Tuscarora broke three buckets off its wheel while working in the ice at Grosse Point and was towed in here by the Saginaw. The steamer is expected to leave in the morning with the Tioga, H. E. Packer, and two Detroit ferries to assist them through the jam at the head of Lake Erie. Reports tonight state that the blockaded fleet on Lake Erie had succeeded in passing the Dummy Light in open water at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The tug Protector led the fleet.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 15.—The steamers which were fast in the ice got to clear water this afternoon. The steamer Avon, down-bound with a cargo of flour, bran, seed, etc., for the Union Line from Chicago, went aground at Bar Point and lost its rudder. The wrecker Saginaw has gone to its assistance. It will have to be towed to Detroit. The cargo will probably be forwarded by rail. The Avon left Chicago Dec. 7.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Alva, Chili, [illegible] City. Cleared—Pratt, Chicago.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Tug [illegible] early this morning. Weather fine.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Cumberland, Oregon, Sheldon, Lyon. Departed—Frontenac, Cleveland.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Mercur, 7:30 a. m.; Tacoma, 7:45. The Marquette arrived to lay up. Wind south, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—T. W. Palmer, Seneca, W. F. Sauber, Pontiac, City of Genoa, Buffalo, [illegible] John Plankinton, Milwaukee; P. P. Pratt, [illegible] Chicago. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 2, Manistee.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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941 Marquette Bldg., Dearborn and [illegible]

Office of the Municipal Investment [illegible]

CHICAGO, [illegible]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may [illegible] fore them will be held at the National Bank [illegible] Room 417, First National Bank [illegible] on MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 189[illegible]

O. H. GIFFIN, Vice-President.

R. T. ROSS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE LOANS [illegible]

GREAT PALACE OF ICE.

LEADVILLE WILL HAVE THE LARGEST EVER BUILT.

Walls of Great Height Surround a Ballroom, Rink, and Many Stalls for Exhibits—The Longest Toboggan Slide Ever Made Will Be in Operation—Electric Lights of All Colors to Illuminate the Crystal Walls—Hundreds of Exhibits Promised.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Leadville, the greatest mining city of this country today, with a production exceeding $200,000,000, is to have an ice palace that will be the largest and most impressive structure of the kind ever erected on this continent. Over 300 men are now at work on the building, which is to be thrown open to the public Jan. 1, 1896, to remain open for three months.

Those who have attended the great carnivals of Montreal can picture the immensity of this ice palace when told that the Leadville structure will be three times as large.

As October it was decided to have an ice palace and carnival here this winter. The men of the camp met, plans were made, and money soon raised. T. S. Wood took hold of the project as president and general manager, and at once went heart and soul into the movement.

The ice palace is in the heart of the city, standing on a slight elevation at the head of Pine Eighth and West Seventh streets. The walls will run solidly 450 feet north and south, and 350 feet east and west. These walls will inclose the buildings. The carnival work on these interior structures is

LEADVILLE'S CRYSTAL PALACE.

nearly completed. A grand ball room, 500 by 200 feet; spectators' galleries, café, and dressing rooms and warming rooms are inclosed. The biggest room under cover is the skating rink. At each end of the rink will be panels of polished ice with illuminated walls in all the colors of the rainbow, while at the sides the entire length of the rink will be panels of variegated colored ice. There will be searchlights, and all over the building colored lights will be imbedded in the ice.

The layers of ice used are twenty-two inches thick, and this is the thickness of the ice walls. The ice blocks are laid one upon the other, and are frozen together with water.

The salient features of the architectural design are the octagonal and circular towers. The six principal towers stand at the grand entrance, having a diameter of 40 feet each and rising to the height of 95. Two of the other towers attain a height of 60 feet and have a diameter of 30. Besides these there are four towers 20 feet through and 40 feet high. The east and west walls are relieved by two towers 25 feet through.

In the walls 15,000,000 pounds of ice will be used. The walls surrounding the carnival buildings will be 37½ feet in height. Below this wall, which will be 350 feet square, there will be an exhibition space 20 feet wide, extending around the ball-room and the ice rink. This space will be used as a promenade and will be brilliantly illuminated with colored electric lights.

A most brilliant effect, gained by massing clusters of electric lights and displays of illuminated colored ice, will be made at the entrance in Eighth street. The grand stairway is elaborate. On one of the pedestals is the figure of a woman representing Leadville looking to the hills where the miners of the camp are digging for hidden treasure. Distributed through the palace halls are numbers of magnificent and appropriate statues made of ice and snow.

Exhibits are coming in from all sides, and a premium is to be filled with attractive displays.

Another feature of the carnival will be the toboggan slide, the longest ever made in this country. The start is made at the top of the hill at the palace and thence down West Seventh street to the Vendome Hotel. The street has been closed during the carnival season, and the entire thoroughfare is taken up with the big slides. At the foot of the toboggan a high building has been raised, and the cars are shot right back to the top of the hill. Two thousand electric lights of all colors will be distributed along the route.

A rate of one-half fare for round trip has been secured from the railroads for the opening week, and there is promise of an immense throng coming to Leadville. During the carnival season there will be special days every county in the State.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at the same rates as at the main office of The Tribune. Bring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

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Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term.
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WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

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AGENTS—TO SECURE ORDERS; GOOD OILS; fine outfit; liberal terms. Address the Euclid Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RENT MONEY PAYS FOR THEM—$1,000 to $2,500 houses built to order on a few choice suburban lots that I own; $20 first payment; investigation solicited. Contractor and Builder, Postoffice Box 520.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS ON CROP payments. Iowa, and Southeastern S. Dakota; 1-10 down, balance ⅓ crop yearly. J. H. CURTIS & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA olive, almond, and English walnut lands at $25 per acre; five acres will make you independent for life; only $2.50 per month.
CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION CO., Suite 502, 215 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—INCOME PROPERTY IN BUSINESS center up to $250,000; will pay one-half cash, balance in clear West Side property.
S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—UNINCUMBERED CHICAGO REAL estate in exchange for three diamonds; weight 16 carats; value $5,000. Address J N 53, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A $20,000 EQUITY IN THE finest double 4-story brick and stone front building on 12th-st., blvd., near Ogden-av., being the best business block, for improved or vacant east of Centre-av., west of Canal, north of 14th, and south of Taylor-st.
S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BUILDING ON BLUE Island-av., near 12th-st. (no incumbrance); value $12,000; for West Side vacant.
S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS, CORNER VAN Buren and 48th-sts., for Drexel or Grand-blvd. residence; value $50,000. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED — IMPROVED PROPERTY OR farm, clear, in exchange for my $50-year-old oil painting; worth $10,000. J N 58, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
W. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. W. LOBDELL, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$8,000 SPECIAL SUM TO LOAN AT 5 PER cent; security must be A1; we will make building loan above rate.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FIRST MORTGAGES SECURED ON CHICAGO real estate; amounts $500 and upward; interest made equal to 7 per cent.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GAZZOLO,
125 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages.
H. DEGANT & CO., R. 30, St. 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

WILL LOAN 65 PER CENT OF VALUE ON IMproved property; monthly payments. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WILLARD, 503 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 165 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money to the best class of choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

W. L. BRENT & CO. — LOANS ON REAL estate. 84 Washington-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 9-1 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
173 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
N. W. CORNER OF MADISON-ST., ROOM 203.
Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 2, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 SID-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan money more quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS,

VISITORS INVITED.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

VISITORS INVITED.

Columbus Memorial Building—State and Washington Streets.

SPLENDID XMAS GIFTS

Our stock presents unexcelled opportunities for **selecting choice exclusive Articles and Novelties at Low Prices.**

We mention a few of the many new productions from great factories—just received:

Doulton Vases, 2.50 and 5.00.
Holbein Lamps, 25.00 to 40.00.
Minton Byzantine Effects in Lamps and Ornamental Pieces.
Brown Delft.
New effect in Doulton Underglaze—brown—Wilson's work.
New Pots and Pedestals.
Doulton's New Blue Ornamental Pieces and Lamps—Watteau subjects, 5.00 and 6.00.
Italian Faience. Venetian Glass.
Cauldon Combination Tea and Luncheon Services.
Authors' Plates—Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, etc. 12 subjects.

Following Specials for Monday and All This Week:

Parisian Novelties.

A Very Choice Collection of Ormolu Mounted, Daintily Colored, Beautifully Decorated Pieces—Suitable for Christmas Gifts.....

Bonbons,	3.00
Puff Boxes,	5.00
Candlesticks,	7.50
Trays,	10.00
Vases,	15.00
Inkstands,	20.00
Candelabra,	25.00
Paper Racks, Fern Pots, Jewel Cases, and many other items.....	

Two Important China Plate Sales.

Magnificent Modern Sevres Chateau de Versailles **Specimen Plates,** with portraits of French Court Beauties and Noted Personages Time of Louis XIV., gold traced borders, dainty floral wreaths, value $4.00 each, for this week, each— **2.50**

100 dozen of **Fine Doulton Plates,** Ivory finish and richly decorated with hand-painted floral sprays—a very special chance, worth up to $3.00—for this week— **50c**

Pitkin & Brooks, 107 State Street.

Christmas Gifts.

A special shipment of **Fine Brushes.**

With china mountings, decorated with white violets and rosebuds, just one-half their real value.

Cloth Brush, value $2.00, for.....	1.00
Whisp Brush, value $1.00, for.....	50c
Hair Brush, value $2.50, for.....	1.25
Also Nail Brushes, value $1.00.....	50c
Also Military Brushes, value $2.00.....	1.00

Mushroom Clothiers.

Monday, Dec. 16, 1895.

We might call them "fakes," it is kinder to mention them as "mushrooms."

About once a month they spring up under a new name—a new *alias*—and advertise an alleged $20.00 suit of clothing for $2.98.

They are looking for gullible people.

Gullible people are also looking for fake sales, and always get the worst of the deal.

The only wonder is that such advertisements are published.

Legitimate clothing houses as well as the people suffer from the effects of the fraudulent advertising of the mushrooms.

There are clothing houses in Chicago which protect the interests of their patrons; among them the "Putnam."

Our plan is to give you nothing but high grade goods at the most reasonable price possible.

There is a little profit on goods at "Putnam Prices," but our big profit is in the friends we make, the permanent patrons.

This week—a "wonder" sale of Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits, nearly one thousand of them, made of the genuine imported Clay fabrics, by skilled tailors, especially for our trade. Sacks, Cutaways, Prince Alberts. No tailor in Chicago can equal them for less than $30.00. Our price—your choice of the entire lot for..... **$11.50**

Choice of 300 Genuine English Black and Blue Kersey Overcoats, like tailor would charge you $35.00 for, at..... **$12.00**

Our "Monarch" Frieze Ulster, greatest storm and cold resister in the world..... **$10.00**

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for samples of cloth, tape measure, and our new catalogue, all free.

The Putnam

Clark and Madison Streets.

Burley & Company

145 and 147 State Street.

Christmas

China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac,

Lamps, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, etc.

Inducements

The incentives to purchase this class of goods at this establishment are pre-eminent. We carry by far the most attractive stock in this country; the goods bear the unmistakable stamp of taste and refinement in selection; the large business we do enables us to buy to best advantage and sell at as low prices as is possible for reliable merchants; the fact of the goods coming from us leaves no open question as to their quality, and the range of values makes it possible to please every intending purchaser.

The sale of **Fine Course Services** at about ½ regular values still continues.

Christmas Gifts. Wedding Presents.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., LTD.

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

Christmas Offerings

IN

FURNITURE.

Beautiful inexpensive Gifts—
in Refined Classical Designs—

Never So Low in Price and Never So Beautiful in Designs.

Our collection embraces the cullings of the following epochs:

Louis XIV., Son XV., Son XVI., Empire, Adams, Sheraton, Rococo, Dutch, Flemish, Italian, Vernis Martin, etc., etc.

Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Toilet Tables, Card Tables, Parlor Tables, Library Tables, Chiffoniers, Dressers, Cabinets, Etageries, Pedestals, Gold Frame Mirrors, Bronze and Marble and Clay Busts and Statuary, Lamps, Brass and Onyx Tables.

Upholstered Furniture...
The Latest and Choicest Designs for all rooms.

Bedroom Furniture...
All woods—all styles—the best makes—and the **lowest prices.**

Many of the Above Cannot Be Duplicated This Season. An Early Inspection Is Invited.

Our Oriental and Domestic Rug
Stock is the largest in the West, and we offer . . .
500 DAGHESTAN RUGS—
worth from $8.50 to $12.50—for..... **$5.00**

Chicago Carpet Co., Ltd.
Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO.

STATE, VAN BUREN & CONGRESS

THE FIRE-PROOF BARGAIN PALACE OF AMERICA.

Sacrifice of Art Goods.

Carrara Marble Figures and Pedestals, Colport China, Rich Cut Glass, Etc., Etc.

WE HAVE ENTIRELY TOO MANY

High Art Goods

AND TOO MUCH

Artistic Bric-a-Brac.

We are determined to close them out REGARDLESS OF LOSS.

Here Are Reductions That Should Sell Them At Once.

YOUTH GROUP—By A. Piazza (genuine Carrara), measuring 2 feet 10 inches high by 17 inches width, worth $350.00	200.00
VENUS OF MILO—Genuine Carrara, 3 feet high, by Carlo Lorni, worth $125.00	75.00
DIANA—A perfect Diana (Carrara), by L. Cianpi, measuring 2 feet 4 inches high, worth $170.00	75.00
SILENCE—(Carrara), beautiful in the extreme, by Carlo Bolci, measuring 2 feet 2 inches in height, worth $125.00	70.00
PSYCHA—(Carrara), by Ugo Poli, perfectly carved, measures 2 feet, regular $100.00	55.00
THE DAWN OF DAY—(Carrara), by Carlo Lorni, measuring 2 feet 3 inches, refined and artistic, regular price $160.00	75.00
GREEK SLAVE—A bust of the most noble character, sculptured by one of Italy's foremost artists, Ugo Poli, regular price $100.00.	50.00
MARGARETTE—Another bust of rare beauty, genuine Carrara, by Prof. Nomanelli, regular price $85.00	50.00
STATUE OF WINTER—(Carrara), stands 2 feet 4 inches high, sculptured by Signor Zrossi, regular price $110.00	65.50
Assorted Busts by renowned artists, ranging in price from $62.00	25.00

Besides the above we offer Extraordinary Inducements in Cut Glass, Art Pottery, Lamps, and Fine Tables, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE IN CHINA DEPT., SECOND FLOOR SOUTH.

Siegel Cooper & Co.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

A Great Sale of Oriental Rugs.

The Armenian troubles in Turkey, so deplorable from every aspect, have been the cause of placing in our hands, at a sacrifice, the rug gathering of a merchant who was forced out of his trade and obliged to make hasty disposal of his possessions. From this collection we secured first choice upon arrival in New York; and these rugs, running into high values, are now sold at retail in our FOURTH FLOOR rug rooms at nearly half the prices that should ordinarily obtain.

Understand that this is a sale backed by the responsibility of our house—that the rugs are shown in a proper light and are sold on a mercantile basis. No howling dervishes nor white lights to deceive in any form, as is the case in many so-called rug "auctions." It is a simple mercantile case of LOW BOUGHT, LOW SOLD.

There are Rugs from all the Turkish provinces—antiques, sacreds, and moderns—all hand woven, and the choicest coloring effects from a good collection.

There are rugs of all sizes and shapes, for hall, office, parlor or boudoir use, admirable and appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

Small Anatolian and Kazak Rugs that should bring up to $10.00, in this sale	4.50
A line of handsome Kazaks cheap at $15.00 to $18.00, in this sale	10.00
$25.00 would be cheap for any of these perfect Carabaghs and Kazaks, in this sale at	15.00
Not a value less than $40.00 among this lot of Shirvans and Bokharas—at	25.00
Cashmere and Bokharas in ample sizes and good $75.00 values, in this sale	50.00
Feraghans, Kirman, and Khorassans that are valued up to $125.00, now selling at	75.00

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

Parlor Cabinets in Vernis Martin or Mahogany, Music Stands, Piano Stools and Benches, Parlor Desks, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, odd Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Couches and Lounges, Davenport Sofas, Divans, Sofa Beds, Open and Inclosed Book Cases, Desk Book Cases, Library Tables, Inlaid and Fancy Parlor Tables, Brass Onyx Tables, Tea Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Costumers, Dressing Tables, Card Tables, Shaving Stands, Mantel Mirrors, China Closets, Sideboards, Buffets, Dining Tables, Cane and Leather Seat Dining Chairs, Hall Trees, Hall Mirrors, Hall Chairs and Benches, Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, odd Dressers, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Children's Chairs and Rockers, Children's Brass and Iron Beds and Cribs.

Largest and best assortment in all the popular woods and latest artistic designs.

Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are the lowest for first-class furniture.

Goods bought now will be held until wanted. Buy while assortment is complete.

H. E. Scholle & Co.,
222 Wabash-av., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Great holiday offering of the celebrated

Dantsu Jap rugs.

These best of all Japanese rugs are made expressly for and shown only by Mandel Brothers. This is the genuine Dantsu rug—not the common Jap. rug so numerously advertised in this market as the Dantsu. The dye and materials are more lasting and will give satisfaction in every way. The designs are exact copies of the most expensive Oriental rugs. The prices for this occasion are *peerless:*

Dantsu rugs—size 1 ft. 6x3 ft.	40c	size 6 ft.x9 ft.	4.00
Dantsu rugs—size 2.2x4.6	80c	size 7.6x10.6	6.50
Dantsu rugs—size 2.6x5.0	1.00	size 9.0x9.0	6.75
Dantsu rugs—size 3.0x6.0	1.50	size 9.0x12.0	8.00
Dantsu rugs—size 4.0x7.0	2.35	size 10.0x14.0	12.00
Dantsu rugs—size 6.0x6.0	3.00	size 12.0x15.0	15.00

Two hundred bales—just landed by the last steamer from Japan.

ALASKA FUR CO. 159 STATE ST.

THIS WEEK...

YOU CAN BUY ANY HIGH-GRADE

Sealskin Or Other Fur Garment

IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT FROM

50 to 75 CENTS

ON THE DOLLAR.

Make Your Feet Glad.

The Prince of Fashion

wants shoes that are like himself—stylish, easy, graceful. The most extreme style of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

is comfortable. Styles: broad, square-toed and narrow.

SOLD BY STREETER,
134 State St. 65-67 Madison St.

"Diamond Rings Cost Like Smoke,"

said a man to us the other day as he entered the door, but after he staid here a while he said:

"NO THEY DON'T,"

"they are much cheaper than I thought, and besides your trade terms are easy enough for anybody buying Christmas presents." Why not send for our booklet that tells all about our business?

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.
Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.

HOLLY FOR SALE

Vaughan's Seed Store,
128 and 30 Randolph St.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams.

MOURNING OUTFITS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
58 Madison-st.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE